FBIS DAILY REPORT

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HUNGARIAN ENVOY'S REMARKS AT MBFR SESSION CITED

LD3011928 Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Vienna, May 30 (MTI) -- The February proposals of the socialist countries meet halfway the Western partners' desire from several aspects and offer solutions that can be realized easily, Hungarian Ambassador Janos Petran said in his contribution to the Thursday session of the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of forces and armaments in central Europe. He said that it would considerably promote talks if the proposal for the verifiable reduction of Soviet and U.S. forces and a subsequent freeze on armed forces were accepted. The proposal considers the security interests of all participants including the states of special status like Hungary, and makes use of experience gained over almost 12 years of Vienna talks.

Over the recent years the importance of military technology within the armed forces has particularly increased. Therefore it would be unrealistic to conclude an agreement that would only envisage a reduction of armed forces and leave the quantity and quality of arms piled up in the central European region unchanged.

The Western argument that it is too complicated to reduce armament is contrary to reason. As both countries consider the Vienna talks as part of the arms control process, the issue of armament cannot be left out of consideration. On the other hand, the complicated nature of this issue makes it imperative to look for simple, realizable solutions. Such solution was offered in February by the socialist countries, proposing to withdraw the units together with their arms and military technology, Janos Petran said.

PROTEST ON DISAPPEARANCE OF SPORTSMEN ISSUED

AU310811 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 31 May 85

["Note of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PSR of Albania to the Yugoslav Embassy in Tirana" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, May 30 (ATA) -- Today, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PSR of Albania addressed to the Embassy of the SFR of Yugoslavia in Tirana a note on the sudden disappearance of the two Albanian sportsmen in Titograd who were in transit, on their way to Albania. The note says:

As it has been made known to the Yugoslav Embassy in Tirana through the note No. 722 dated May 29, 1985, on May 28, 1985 at about 7:00 hrs in the morning, in Titograd there were disappeared suddenly the two Albanian sportsmen Aleksander Kondo and Xhelal Sukniqi, who had taken part in the European weightlifting championship in Poland and while returning to Albania were in transit through the Yugoslav territory, in the Belgrade-Titograd-Han i Hotit itinerary.

The man in charge of the Albanian team asked for aid from the police authorities of the city of Titograd for the disappearance of the two sportsmen. Concerning this question the Albanian Embassy in Belgrade has repeatedly addressed itself to the federative Secretariat for the Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia on May 28, 29 and 30, 1985. Likewise, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania through the note addressed to the Yugoslav Embassy in Tirana asked the federative Secretariat for the Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia that through the competent organs to inquire into the matter what has occurred to the two said sportsmen and adopt the necessary measures that they return immediately to Albania.

Although nearly three days have gone by from the announcement on the disappearance of the two Albanian citizens in the Yugoslav territory and despite the repeated requests, the Yugoslav side has not yet given explanation on their luck.

The disappearance in Titograd of the Albanian sportsmen, Aleksander Kondo and Xhelal Sukniqi, provided with regular Yugoslav visa, as well as the strange silence of the Yugoslav authorities, have aroused a great concern about their lives.

The situation arisen on the two Albanian sportsmen cannot fail to jump at the conclusion that we have to do with a grave political act prepetrated by set forces, which want to harm the Albanian-Yugoslav relations.

The Yugoslav authorities are fully responsible for what was said above. Formulating its energetic protest, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs demands the guarantee of the lives of the two Albanian sportsmen and their immediate return to Albania.

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE REPORTS FOR 1-30 MAY

AU302125 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in its broadcasts between 1-30 May carries the following economic performance reports (time and date of broadcasts in parentheses):

Lezhe District prefulfilled its 4-month industrial production plan by 4 days; cost reduction targets were exceeded gy 150,000 leks, and the planned budget income task was overfulfilled by 250,000 leks (1600 GMT 2 May).

Vlore District overfulfilled the 4-month plan by 4.8 million leks: (1800 GMT 2 May).

Korce District collectives have overfulfilled the 4-month plan (0600 GMT 3 May).

Twenty-nine out of 31 economic enterprises in Berat District report having fulfilled or overfulfilled the 4-month plan (1800 GMT 4 May).

The food and light industry sector in Elbasan District has exceeded its 4-month production target by over 3 million leks (1000 GMT 7 May).

Permet District fulfilled the 4-month plan 106 percent. In Lezhe District, 12 out of 15 economic enterprises have fulfilled the 4-month plan which, on a district basis, was exceeded by 3 million leks. The export plan was exceeded 1.3 million leks (1330 GMT 7 May).

Shkoder District exceeded its 4-month industrial production plan 7.5 million leks, this being achieved partly through a 1 percent increase in productivity over the planned increase; Kolonje District overfulfilled its industrial production plan 4.7 percent and its export target by 140,000 leks (1330 GMT 10 May).

The light and food industry sector in Lushje District overfulfilled its 4-month production plan 7.4 million leks (1800 GMT 10 May).

Gramsh District produced goods worth 550,000 leks over the 4-month plan. The 4-month plan has been fulfilled in Tepelene District, and the export plan was overfulfilled 10 percent (1330 GMT 11 May).

All but one of Shkoder District's industrial collectives have fulfilled their April plans. The industrial production plans for the district as a whole was overfulfilled 5.2 percent for the month of April and 1.5 percent for the 4-month period (1600 GMT 13 May).

The April plan in Elbasan District was fulfilled 110 percent. The workers of the Metallurgical Combine exceeded their April target by 3 million leks. The foodstuffs factory exceeded the 4-month plan by over 4 million leks (1600 GMT 13 May).

The 1 January-10 May industrial production plan in Skrapar District was fulfilled 102 percent (1330 GMT 14 May).

In Berat District the industrial production plan for 1 January-10 May was fulfilled 100.3 percent; the export plan was fulfilled 110 percent (1600 GMT 14 May).

Four out of five collectives of the light and food industry in Fier District report fulfillment of the 4-month plan, with a total of 20 million leks worth of products over and above the plan (1800 GMT 14 May).

The foodstuffs processing enterprises in Durres District exceeded the 4-month plan by over 1 million leks. The planned net income of enterprises was exceeded by 12 percent (1600 GMT 15 May).

Librazhd District has overfulfilled the 4-month plan by 4.2 million leks (1330 GMT 16 May).

Sarande District fulfilled the 1 January-10 May industrial production plan 111 percent or 11.3 million leks over and above the plan. The foodstuffs processing enterprises overfulled its plan 31 percent and produced commodities worth 5.7 million leks above the plan (1330 GMT 17 May).

Lushnje District collectives engaged in industrial production have exceeded the 4-month plan by over 8 million leks, this having been made possible by a 4 percent increase in the productivity index (1330 GMT 19 May).

The 4-month industrial production plan in Vlore District has been overfulfilled 4 million leks (0600 GMT 23 May).

The districts of Shkoder and Durres have overfulfilled the 4-month industrial production plan by 9 million and 4.3 million leks respectively (1330 GMT 23 May).

From 1 January to 30 April the overall industrial production plan in Sarande District has been overfulfilled 13 million leks; Korce District has overfulfilled the 1 January-30 April plan by 3.6 million leks (1330 GMT 25 May).

The Skraper District industrial production plan was overfulfilled by 400,000 leks, with cost reduction targets exceeding 1.4 million leks. Librazhd District exceeded its industrial production plan by 4 million leks. In Gramsh District, 11 out of 12 enterprises fulfilled their plans, with a combined excess of 500,000 leks; export targets were exceeded 10 percent (1330 GMT 26 May).

The industrial production plan for the 5-month period has been prefulfilled in Lezhe District. Twenty collectives in Fier District are reported to have overfulfilled the net income plan by a total of 3.4 million leks (1330 GMT 27 May).

Since the beginning of the year, the Alarup Coal Mine Collective in Pogradec District, in addition to fulfilling its extraction plan, exceeded its cost reduction plan by 1 million leks. Gjirokaster District exceeded its export plan for the 1 January-20 May period by 23 percent. The Elbasan foodstuffs production sector exceeded the 5-month plan by 4.3 million leks, and the Durres foodstuffs production sector by 2 million leks (1800 GMT 30 May).

BTA ON ANTONOV TRIAL, ROLE OF FELIX MORLION

AU301732 Sofia BTA in English 1643 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Rome, May 30 (Spec. corr. and corr. of the BTA) -- Today, the fourth day of the trial in the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II, continued the interrogation of the defendant Omer Bagci. He was asked to answer the questions of the president of the court and the prosecution. The interrogation, which is in its third day today, aims at making clear the circumstances surrounding the connections, role and meetings of the defendant with Mehmet Ali Agca, with his partners and with other Turkish nations.

The only outright and clear answer given by Bagci was that he has never known or met personally Bekir Celenk. The defendant said that he recognized Bekir Celenk on a photo in the album given to him by Magistrate Martella because he had already seen Celenk's face on the hundreds of photos shown on television and published in the press.

These days the fortified courtroom is not the only place in Rome where questions are being asked about the so-called "Antonov case". The senator from the independent left Luigi Silvestro Anderlini in an interpellation before parliament insisted that light is thrown on the role of the famous Father Felix Morlion, accusing him of creating a kind of secret service in the "Pro Deo" university established by him in Rome.

On this occasion it was reminded that Father Morlion has been living in the same building in an apartment adjoining Antonov's flat for 13 years. GIORNALE D'ITALIA newspaper has every reason to ask again whether the flat described by the terrorist Agca has not really been Felix Morlion's flat. Two new facts have been added recently to the ones already known from the press (that the father has been agent of the Gestapo, the C.I.A., the Italian secret services and the French "Deuxieme Bureau"): He has been an adviser of ex-Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and his phone number has been discovered recently in the notebooks of the leading "Red Brigades" terrorists Valerio Morucci and Adriana Faranda.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH HUNGARY'S MAROTHY CONTINUE

AU302014 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] The talks between the two chairmen of the joint Bulgarian-Hungarian Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, Laszlo Marothy and Andrey Lukanov, proceeded fruitfully and in a constructive spirit. The talks lasted 2 days.

They discussed specific questions connected with expanding cooperation in the machine-building and chemical industry sectors. They also discussed the expansion of specialization and production sharing in these fields. The two sides of the joint committee also discussed the state and future prospects of mutual exchange of goods. It was decided to sign new agreements and to extend the terms of the already existing agreements in the machine-building sector.

DFLP'S HAWATIMAH VISITS, MEETS STANISHEV

AU291955 Sofia BTA in English 1903 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Sofia, May 29 (BTA) -- Mr. Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, paid a visit to this country from May 26 through 29 at the invitation of the Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia and Africa.

During his stay he had talks in the Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples from Asia and Africa. The guest was received by Mr. Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP. At the talks the conviction was expressed that the all-round and the just resolution of the Middle East crisis can be achieved only with the joint efforts of all interested countries, including the PLO -- the only legal representative of the people of Palestine, and by means of convening an international conference on the Middle East. The talks once again confirmed the sacred right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and to founding an independent state on their own land. All attempts at imposing separatist deals, disregarding the Palestine cause, were condemned and the necessity for the unity of all groups of the Palestine liberation movement on a patriotic anti-imperialist basis was stressed. The two parties to the talks expressed their deep concern over the continuing armed conflicts in the Palestinian camps in Beirut between the "Amal" Shi'ite movement and the Palestinian strugglers which result in hundreds of casualties among the peaceful Lebanese population. They called for the immediate ceasing of the bloody clashes.

On behalf of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, Mr. Nayif Hawatimah expressed gratitude for the invariable support and solidarity of the Bulgarian people with the just cause of the Arab people of Palestine.

BALEV SPEAKS AT NEW BOOK PRESENTATION IN LONDON

AU302202 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] The well-known international publishing house Pergamon Press has issued a work called "Information on Bulgaria" edited by the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, which contains about 1,000 pages illustrating the present-day development and history of our country, and presents numerous facts, supplemented by colored and black-and-white photographs, as well as by charts and maps on the economic and cultural situation in Bulgaria. The presentation of this book was an important event at the Bulgarian Embassy in London tonight, where representatives from Great Britain's political, cultural, and social circles had gathered.

In presenting the book, Comrade Milko Balev pointed out in his speech that his book not only expresses facts about the varied history of Bulgaria, rich in many events, but also illustrates contemporary, socialist Bulgaria. The book shows the farsighted approach of the Bulgarian people and the consistent foreign policy of our country, devoted to peace, understanding, and cooperation. Comrade Milko Balev stressed that in the present situation the necessity of rallying the peaceful efforts of mankind is more important than ever.

Milko Balev announced that because of the great interest it aroused, the book "Todor Zhivkov: Builder of New Bulgaria" will be reissued with an additional interview given by Todor Zhivkov to Robert Maxwell, the president of Pergamon Press, in February 1985.

In thanking Milko Balev for the high evaluation of his work and the work of his assistants at Pergamon Press, Robert Maxwell expressed his conviction that the book "Information on Bulgaria" will become an internationally recognized and authoritative source of information about Bulgaria among readers in English-speaking countries and will contribute to the further rapprochement of peoples.

ZHIVKOV LEADS PARTY, STATE DELEGATION TO DPRK

For Pyongyang reportage on the visit to North Korea of a party and state delegation led by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, see the North Korea section of the 30 May Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

TOP LEADERS SEE HUSAK OFF ON MOSCOW VISIT

LD301338 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, left today for an official friendly visit to the USSR. He was invited by the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers.

Seeing off the highest Czechoslovak party and state representative at the festively decorated Ruzyne Airport in Prague, were Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, and other CPCZ Presidium members: Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny and Josef Korcak; secretaries of the Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra, and Jindrich Polednik; and members of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee Zdenek Horeni and Marie Kabrhelova.

Also taking part in the ceremony were heads of departments of the CPCZ Central Committee, deputy ministers and ministers of the Federal Government, representatives of the Federal Assembly, the Central Committee of the National Front, generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army, the charge d'affaires of the USSR in Czechoslovakia, Igor Cherkasov, and other personalities.

USSR Reportage

For reportage on the visit to the Soviet Union by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, including a report on a welcoming ceremony in the Kremlin attended by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Grobachev, see the Eastern Europe section of the 31 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

OBZINA HOLDS TOKYO TALKS WITH NAKASONE, ABE

LD301200 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Jaromir Obzina, deputy Czechoslovak premier and chairman of the State Commission for Research and Development and Investment Planning held talks in Tokyo today with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe.

They discussed the present results of the Czechoslovak-Japanese relations in the fields of politics, economy and culture. The two sides expressed interest in their further development and pointed in particular to the possibilities of deepening economic cooperation, as well as cooperation in exchanging scientific-technological knowledge.

DEFENSE MINISTER PRAISES MANEUVERS WITH USSR

LD301653 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] At the close of the joint exercises of Czechoslovak and Soviet units, a friendship-in-arms meeting between soldiers of the two fraternal armies was held in the exercise area today. Colonel General Viktor Yermakov, commander of the Central Group of Forces in Czechoslovakia, stressed at the meeting the importance of the exercises, positively assessed their course, and stated that the friendship-in-arms between the armies had been further strengthened in the fulfillment of tasks.

TEXT Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, national defense minister, said that the joint exercises of Czechoslovak and Soviet units confirmed their high moral and political state, their psychological and physical endurance, and their military mastery. The exercises showed a very good level of combat prepardedness and cooperation among the troops.

PARTY-GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ENDORSES USSR APPEAL

LD291802 Prague CTK in English 1658 GMT 29 May 85

["Statement on Soviet Appeal to Nations and Governments" -- CTK headline]

[Text] Prague May 29 (CTK) -- The aim of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, the Government and the people of Czechoslovakia is general and total disarmament, lasting and just peace. That is why we support the Soviet appeal of May 9 for averting feverish armament in outer space, its halting on earth, and for limitation, reduction and finally total liquidation of nuclear arms, leading Czechoslovak bodies said here today.

A statement by the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, the Federal Assembly and the Government was released today in response to the appeal by the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Presidium and the Council of Ministers to the nations, parliaments and governments of all countries on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II.

The war showed that aggression must be fought resolutely before a war conflagration starts. This is especially important now because a new world war would lead to general destruction. The nations of the world together can and must thwart the plans of those bringing the world into a nuclear catastrophe. The forces of peace and progress are now stronger that the forces of reaction and aggression, the principle of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems is ever more often applied in international relations, the statement stressed.

We join the Soviet appeal to the governments of the European states, the USA and Canada to take effective steps toward total removal of nuclear arms from Europe, both medium-range and tactical. Europe must be rid of chemical weapons, too. We support forming nuclear-free zones, reducing military expenditures and armed forces in Europe, the statement said.

We are convinced that the Soviet appeal will meet with positive response and full support on the part of statesmen, parliaments, governments as well as the whole international public. The nations, parliaments and governments must follow the voice of reason, they must avert the threat of nuclear catastrophe with joint actions, the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, the Federal Assembly and the Government of Czechoslovakia said in their statement.

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER 24 MAY REMARKS NOTED

LD242317 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas has held a press conference in Prague at the close of his official visit to the CSSR.

First he gave a brief evaluation of the results of his visit. He highly praised the importance of the meeting with the President Gustav Husak and positively evaluated the results of talks with the Premier Lubomir Strougal and Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

During these talks current relations between the two countries in various areas were evaluated and Minister Dumas fully supported their further development and strengthening. He also came out in favor of peace talks between East and West, between the United States and the Soviet Union, and for a continuation of friendly relations between countries with a different social system.

In answer to a question by Czechoslovak television about the perspectives of further development of economic relations between The CSSR and France, he said that trade and exchange between the two countries are insufficient and still hold many reserves. He said that for this reason it is necessary to consider in detail the reasons for this state of affairs and to consider solutions. French enterprises will be specifically invited to put forward their proposals and documents concerning these questions.

Minister Dumas concluded by expressing the hope that through the efforts of both sides, it will be possible to improve trade between the two countries.

U.S. OPTIMISM ON GENEVA TALKS SAID INAPPROPRIATE

LD302221 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] The second round of the Soviet-American talks on space and nuclear weapons opened in Geneva today. The following commentary by editor Antonin Kostka is concerned with this event:

The future development of the international situation depends to a considerable degree on the success or failure of these talks. Their reopening in Geneva is therefore accompanied by many hopes and expectations. This is why the ostentatiously exaggerated optimism generated in this connection by American representatives, including Present Reagan, can only be understood as an effort to accomodate, if only verbally, these hopes and expectations and thus to cast themselves in a favorable light.

To take a realistic view, however, optimism is not at all appropriate. In any case, the geniality feigned by American officials is not very convincing. This is not only because the public is used, for instance, to hear from Kampelman, the head of the American delegation, promising remarks and assurances about American willingness, flexibility, or constructiveness -- while practicing the exact opposite -- for the entire 3 years that this man extended the Madrid conference on the Helsinki Final Act, but above all because the pacticial activity of the United States is the exact opposite of a constructive attitude.

During the adjournment of the Geneva talks Washington did everything possible to get its allies involved in space weapons. Throughout nearly the entire adjournment, Congress was concerned with refining items in absolutely the largest military budget in history. Shortly before the reopening of the talks, Congress approved additional expenditures for shooting down from orbit four experimental satellites in the current year; and quite symbolically, another launching of the Discovery shuttle, with a number of secret military tasks, was timed to coincide with the day of the reopening of the talks.

This decidedly does not testify to the United States willingness to abandon the militarization of space. According to the agreement reached between the foreign ministers of both countries last January, averting of the militarization of space is one of the basic objectives of the Geneva talks and the principal prerequisite for progress in talks on disarmament in general. Without the return to the original agreement the Geneva talks cannot move out of their deadlock. This has been repeated on more than one occasion by Soviet representatives, and this view is shared by a number of leading West European politicians, such as Bettino Craxi and Willy Brandt.

The Soviet Union's attitude, in contrast to that of the United States, is not marked by feigned optimism, and its actual practice is therefore more constructive. It has begun to achieve its aims of an immediate freeze on all nuclear weapons and on antimissile and other types of military research, in particular on space weapons, by unilaterally halting its deployment of nuclear missiles in Europe. If, therefore, the reopened Geneva talks on space and nuclear weapons are to have any hopes of succeeding, the United States will have to follow the Soviet example and take specific steps toward achieving this.

HUSAK 27 MAY TALKS WITH BCP'S ATANASOV REPORTED

LD271357 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Georgi Atanasov, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, arrived today for a working visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The Bulgarian guest was received in Prague by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the Republic. In a cordial and comradely conversation they briefed each other about the activity of the CPCZ and the BCP in fulfilling the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 12th BCP Congress as well as about preparations for both parties for their respective forthcoming congresses. They highly appreciated the results of cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries and voiced their mutual interest in its further intensification. They stressed that an enduring development of Czechoslovak-Bulgarian relations contributes to fulfilling the tasks of socialist construction in Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria, strengthening the unity of the socialist community in the struggle for lasting peace and for averting the threat of war.

The same day talks opened between Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Georgi Atanasov. They exchanged experiences from the political and organizational work of the parties and dedicated themselves to the questions of further developing and improving the internal party life of the CPCZ and the BCP.

ANTONOV TRIAL DEFENDANTS CONVICTED 'IN ADVANCE'

LD301659 Prague CTK in English 1042 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Prague May 30 (CTK) -- The myth of Ali Agca's "credibility", so laboriously patched together by the Italian judiciary, is crumbling, today's RUDE PRAVO said in a commentary on the behaviour of the Turkish terrorist in the trial of three Bulgarian nationals accused of complicity in the attempted assassination of the pope. The arranged trial is changing into a farce in which the terrorist makes fun of Italian judiciary, the defendants and justice. Tragically, the Italian court takes Agca seriously as the main witness for the prosecution, in spite of 103 instances in which he supplied "information" which was later proved to be false.

RUDE PRAVO said that there is only one reason for this: Those who arranged the provocative trial have convicted the defendants in advance, and nothing will obviously be changed by the inanities of the chief witness.

SEMINAR HELD ON INDUSTRIAL INTENSIFICATION

LD301727 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Editor Lubomir Krno reports from the Slovak-wide seminar of lecturers in Banska Bystrica on the topic of intensification:

Comrade Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, delivered the main report entitled: "Intensification: the Most Pressing Task of Economic Policy." In his address he made a detailed analysis of the present state of our economy that, univocally and inevitably, must follow a path of intensification much more markedly than it has so far. He stressed the problem of fuel and power resources, which will be more limited in the future. That is why the fundamental turning point in our national economy must observe the principle of more economic use of fuels and power.

As he said, in the Eighth and Ninth 5-Year Plans we must achieve higher average annual consumption of fuels and power by 2.5-3 percent, and the consumption of metals by 5 percent a year. At the same time, higher productivity of labor must be achieved so that in the Eighth 5-Year Plan national income will be covered up to 81 percent by labor productivity. But how do we achieve these final results? We have not tackled them so far as regards qualitative indices of intensification of social production, Comrade Hruskovic said. The answer is represented by three factors: progressive structural changes, accelerating scientific technological development and development of international socialist integration, and improving the economic mechanism.

Comrade Hruskovic went on to analyze in detail these three factors, stressing that the significance of industry will continue to be strengthened, with emphasis on processing industries -- primarily engineering. The highest rate of growth, however, will be reached by the electrotechnical industry and within it, primarily the electronic industry. It is in this sphere, Comrade Hruskovic stressed, that we see the meeting point of the most significant directions of scientific-technological development -- electronization, automation, introduction of industrial robots and manipulators, technology for nuclear power engineering, biotechnology, and so on.

PITRA CHAIRS PARTY MEETING ON AGRICULTURE

LD302111 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] A conference of secretaries of the regional party committees in charge of party work in agriculture was held in Prague today, chaired by Frantisek Pitra, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. It discussed topical tasks of party-political work in securing this year's plan in the agricultural and food complex and measures arising from the conclusions of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, drawn from a report on meat and other animal produce supplies in the first half of 1985 and their outlook up to the end of the year. The conference stressed the importance of mastering successfully the second stage of the spring works and in particular the quality of crop technology in the growing of sugar beet, potatoes, the harvesting of perennial grasses, meadows and grasslands, and in preparations for the grain harvest.

KEMPNY ADDRESSES CZECH YOUTH UNION MEETING

LD301240 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Josef Kempny, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, chairman of the Czech National Council, and other leading officials, met in Prague today with representatives of the Central Committee of the Czech Socialist Union of Youth, headed by its chairman, Miroslav Slouf. The working meeting assessed present cooperation and possibilities for its deepening during the time of the preparations for the 17th CPCZ Congress and representative corps' elections.

Josef Kempny pointed to the lasting interest of the Czech National Council in the work of our young generation. He praised the activity of the young deputies in this direction, and said that the most significant aspects of cooperation are educating people to think and act in a socialist way, faster implementation of scientific-technological knowledge in production, and protecting the environment.

Miroslav Slouf talked about the development of labor initiative in young people, in particular their participation in socialist competition and in the innovators' movement.

In the discussion that followed, the participants praised the results of the "Pamet" youth movement internationalist actions, and the significance of cooperation with the youth organizations of the USSR and other socialist countries.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES SRV OFFICIAL

LD302133 Prague CTK in English 1934 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Prague May 30 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Stanislav Svoboda received here today Minister at the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry Vo Dong Giang and discussed with him several aspects of the present international situation and bilateral relations.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON MALAGASY MINISTER'S VISIT

LD291718 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Jean Bemananjara, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, ended his official, friendly visit to the CSSR today and left Prague.

The communique issued at the end of his visit stresses that on the agenda of his talks with Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, were questions concerning bilateral relations and topical international problems. The two ministers expressed firm conviction that mutual relations and cooperation will continue to be intensified and expanded in various fields. The Czechoslovak side highly appreciated the important successes of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar in the political, economic, and social fields. The Malagasy side stressed the importance of the development of friendly relations between the two countries and appreciated the support the CSSR is giving to Madagascar. Both sides expressed conviction that the necessary improvement of international relations can only proceed from respect for the principles of self-determination, the independence and equality of nations, national sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, and the nonuse of force and the threat of force in relations between states. They concur that among the most important tasks of the present time is to avert the threat of nuclear war and to prevent the militarization of space. In this connection they welcome the beginning of the new Soviet-American talks. They take the view that general and total disarmament must be the final aim of all efforts.

The CSSR and Madagascar expressed serious concern at the fact that progressive transformations are meeting with opposition from the imperialist states, which continue in their policy of pressure and interference in the internal affairs of African countries.

The communique goes on to say that the representatives of Czechoslovakia and Madagascar declared themselves in favor of eliminating areas of tension in Africa, in favor of settling contentious issues between African states by peaceful means. They regard it as especially urgent to bring about the transformation of Africa as a continent of peace and international stability, free of nuclear weapons.

Both sides resolutely condemn the continuing occupation of Namibia by the South African racist regime and expressed full solidarity with the struggle of the people of South Africa for the elimination of apartheid.

Discussing issues connected with the situatuion in various areas of the world, the two sides declared themselves in favor of the speedy resolution of all current areas of tension by peaceful means. They paid special attention to the situation in the Middle East while resolutely condemning the terror and violence of the Israeli aggressors in the occupied territory of southern Lebanon.

The CSSR and Madagascar, the communique goes on to say, expressed profound cancern at the situation in Central America and the Caribbean area brought about by growing aggressiveness of the policy of imperialism.

They stressed that the imperialist exploitation of the developing countries is one of the most serious problems facing mankind and expressed their support for efforts to rebuild international economic relations on democratic, equal, and mutually advantageous principles.

Minister Jean Bemananjara invited Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek to pay an official, friendly visit to Madagascar.

REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU VISIT CONTINUES

Honecker 28 May Toast

AU301327 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 May 85 p 3

["Toast by Erich Honecker" at a dinner given in honor of Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania, on 28 May in Berlin]

[Text] Dear Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, dear comrades and friends: I would like to cordially welcome you, dear Romanian guests, to the GDR once more. We are pleased about your visit and are sure that it will contribute to the further intensification and enrichment of the multifaceted cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples.

Last August, during the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the revolution of Romania's social and national, antifascist and anti-imperialist liberation, I had the opportunity to carry out a valuable exchange of opinions with you, dear Comrade Ceausescu. I was able to see with my own eyes the substantial achievements of the Romanian people in building their country. Now you will be able to see that in our country the building of a developed socialist society is making good progress thanks to the assiduity and efforts of our citizens and that the working people are dedicating themselves with great devotion to the safeguarding of peace. They know very well that everything they achieve with their own work and their creative assiduity for themselves, their children, and their grandchildren can last only in peace.

Extension of Validity of Warsaw Pact Is of Great Importance

Particularly in the context of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and the liberation, in the context of the memory of the horrors of this war, and in the face of the dangerous world situation, the peoples' call for safeguarding peace has become markedly stronger. Today more than ever before, it is most important to fight against war before weapons of unimaginable destructive power are used.

Even as early as at the beginning of our century the well-known Romanian politician, historian, and writer Nicolae Jorga wrote: "Only peace which is capable of fighting is good." [quotation as received] For 4 decades Europe has been living without war, and this should remain so in the future. Therefore, we oppose the policy of arms buildup and confrontation being waged by the most aggressive imperialist circles and support a return to detente. We do everything possible to finally end the arms race on earth and to prevent it from starting in space. The safeguarding of peace is the most important demand that has emerged from the lessons of the past and that corresponds to the necessities of the present.

With a clear conscience we can say that the first socialist worker-peasant state on German soil, in which the historic chance of liberation from Hiterlite fascism was seized, is living up to its responsibility in the heart of Europe. Everyone may firmly rely on the fact that war will never emanate from the GDR's territory.

At the side of the USSR, the SR of Romania, and the other fraternal countries we have always been, are, and will be actively working for the safeguarding of peace. For this process the extension of the Warsaw Pact, which was recently signed by the leading representatives of the member states of our alliance, is of great importance. Together we expressed the determination to strengthen our defensive alliance and to increase the struggle for peace and disarmament even more.

The Geneva negotiations between the USSR and the United States on the entire complex of space and nuclear weapons continue to be the focal point of world interest. As far as the USSR is concerned, it is well known that it has consented to the most radical solutions if these will end the arms race and eliminate the potential militarization of space.

Moratorium on All Nuclear Tests as of 6 August Offers an Actual Chance

In the initiative of our friend and comrade, Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which as a first step aims at ending the arms race during the negotiations, we see an actual chance to change things for the better and we support his initiative. If a moratorium on any nuclear tests, as proposed by him, were declared by the nuclear powers as of 6 August 1985, the 40th anniversary of the nuclear bombing of Hiroshima, or earlier, this would be of great value for all efforts concerning disarmament. The Moscow appeal to the peoples, parliaments, and governments of all countries to jointly build the peaceful future of mankind echoes our very own sentiments. It must not die away unheard.

Dear friends and comrades, the successes scored by Romania in the past 4 decades under the leadership of the Communist Party in overcoming the backwardness left behind by the exploiters' systems and in shaping a universally developed socialist society are well known in our country. With pleasure we see how year after year noteworthy changes are taking place in your country in industry, agriculture, science and technology, as well as in the other sectors of societal life. Numerous modern industrial plants and factories are becoming more and more characteristic of Romania. With the aid of the impressive hydropower plants at the Iron Gate, the floods of the Danube have been harnessed and turned into electric power for the benefit of the people. Another important achievement is the Danube-Black Sea channel.

We feel sincere respect for the great and productive efforts of the workers class, the peasants, and the intelligentsia of Romania, a country linked with us by bonds of close friendship. We welcome your successes, dear Romanian friends and comrades, and cordially congratulate you on them.

Long Traditions in the Joint Struggle Against Fascism

The cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples is developing multifacetedly and dynamically in all fields. We can rely on a long tradition of the struggle of the German and Romanian workers class. The powerful strikes of the Romanian railroad workers and oil workers in January-February 1933, at a time when the Hitler regime came to power in Germany, were of great international significance. They encouraged German antifascists, among them the communists, in their hard struggle against the fascist regime. We will always remember the protest demonstrations organized by the RCP against the arrest and incarceration of Ernst Thaelmann, and for his liberation.

In the struggle against the fascist Franco regime and for freedom and democracy in Spain, Romanian and German antifascists stood side-by-side. German and Romanian Communists cooperated in the underground and in exile, frequently under exceedingly dangerous conditions, in the spirit of proletarian internationalism. In the penitentiaries of the reaction and in fascist concentration camps, international solidarity and the joint struggle have stood the test. It is symbolic for the preservation and continuation of the traditional friendship between the Romanian and German workers class that a former inmate of the notorious Romanian Doftana Prison, the upright antifascist and communist Jonny Loehr, was the GDR's first ambassador to the friendly country of Romania.

The close affinity between the SED and the RCP, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and of proletarian internationalism has stood the test in practical life as the safe foundation for the development of our close, friendly relations. Party relations are the motor for multifaceted forms of cooperation and creative contacts in all sectors of societal life.

The 11th Party Congress is Being Prepared With Creative Verve

Your visit, dear Comrade Ceausescu, gives us the opportunity to sign new agreements in the fields of economy, science and technology, public health, transport, and higher educaiton, agreements which live up to the requirements of the coming decades and which will raise our relations to a new level. I am sure that from this meeting, too, new, strong stimuli will emanate for the friendly cooperation between our parties and states. Dear friends and comrades, with creative verve the GDR communists and all working people are preparing for the 11th SED Congress. In honor of the 40th anniversary of the victory and of the liberation, important achievements have been accomplished, achievements which impressively confirm the effectiveness of our unity in economic and social policy. In working to strengthen socialism and safeguard peace, people are always aware how important it is to incessantly further consolidate the unity and cohesion of our fraternal alliance with the USSR and the other states of the socialist community. The GDR will continue making its contribution to this, both in the Warsaw Pact and within the framework of CEMA.

Friendship Visit Is Fresh Proof of Fraternal Affinity

Dear Comrade Ceausescu, dear Romanian comrades, your current visit to our Republic is fresh proof of the friendship and fraternal affinity between our partirs, states and peoples. Thus, from the bottom of my heart I feel bound to wish the fraternal Romanian people, the RCP, the time-tested vanguard of the Romanian workers class; and you personally, dear comrade Ceausescu, further successes in implementing the decisions of the 13th party congress and in shaping a universally developed socialist society.

I beg you to raise your glass and drink with me to:

-- The fraternal friendship and close cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples,

-- The RCP Central Committee and your personal health, dear Comrade Ceausescu,

-- The health of all Romanian comrades and friends present here,

-- Socialism and peace in the world.

Ceausescu 28 May Toast

AU301022 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 May 85 pp 1, 3

[Toast given by President Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, at 28 May Berlin dinner given in his honor by DGR Erich Honecker, State Council Chairman and SED Central Committee general secretary]

[Text] Dear Comrade Honecker, dear comrades and friends: I have the great pleasure of extending warm comradely greetings and best wishes to you, the party-state leadership and all the friendly people of the GDR, on behalf of the party-state delegation of the SR of Romania and myself personally.

Our visit to your country is an expression of the good ties of friendship and cooperation between our countries, parties, and peoples. We value the high stage of these ties and believe that we must further do our best to ceaselessly raise their level so that they become, from all viewpoints, an example of relations between friendly socialist countries who cooperate closely in building the new system and in the struggle for socialism and peace in the world. We desire that the present visit go down, through its results, as a new and important point in the comprehensive development of these friendly relations. Indeed, our parties have long-standing traditions of revolutionary struggle against fascism and war. At important moments in international life, our parties have actively cooperated with other parties and revolutionary and antifascist forces to defend democratic achievements, and struggle against fascism and for peace. We have the high mission and responsibility to develop these relations and give further impetus to our cooperation in the new international circumstances.

As is well known, after the victory over fascism 40 years ago, our peoples embarked upon the road of free and socialist development. In these years, they have carried out profound revolutionary changes in all fields and attained historic achievements, which confirm the correctness of the chosen road and the durability of the socialist system being built in our countries.

Your participation, dear Comrade Honecker, in the 40th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation has given occasion for an exchange of views between us and also given you the opportunity to acquaint yourself with the Romanian peoples' achievements and the way in which they work, under the leadership of the party, to build a comprehensively developed socialist society.

We are familiar with the achievements attained by the GDR, under the leadership of the SED, in building a developed socialist society and we are glad to be able to acquaint ourselves, during this visit, with your people's achievements. We highly value the GDR's achievements and the efforts made by your diligent people to implement the country's development program established by the 10th SED Congress, and to prepare for the 11th congress of your party. We wholeheartedly wish the SED, your country's people, and you personally, dear Comrade Honecker, increasingly greater successes in building a developed socialist society in the GDR.

Regarding the Romanian people, they are now firmly engaged with all their might in implementing the programs for building a comprehensively developed socialist society, and in implementing the 13th RCP Congress decisions on the country's socioeconomic elevation to a new and higher stage.

We believe that the achievements attained by the SR of Romania and the GDR, as well as the successes scored by all socialist countries in their socioeconomic development and socialist construction, are a key element of increasing the strength and prestige of socialism, strengthening the independence and defense capacity of our countries, and promoting the overall struggle for social progress and peace in the world. In this spirit, Romania pays particular attention to enhancing cooperation and friendship with all socialist countries, actively participates in and directly contributes to improving cooperation and specialization within CEMA, and actively contributes to carrying out activities within the Warsaw Pact.

In the current circumstances, when the international situation is registering a deterioration without precedent, particularly as a result of the intensification of the arms race, it is all the more necessary to strengthen cooperation between all peoples and progressive forces everywhere, to halt the dangerous movement of events toward tension, and to prevent a new world war, which would inevitably become a nuclear war and actually lead to the destruction of life itself on our planet.

Therefore, we believe that the main problem of the contemporary age is to halt the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, proceed to disarmament, remove the danger of a new war, and ensure peace in the world.

Soviet-U.S. negotiations on nuclear and space weapons started in March in Geneva. Romania, like other countries and peoples, hailed these negotiations as a positive step in international life. However, one must state that, in actual fact, the first round of negotiations has not led to the results expected by the peoples. On the contrary, the deployment of new nuclear missiles and other weapons has continued.

We believe everything should be done to ensure that the Soviet-U.S. negotiations in Geneva lead to real agreements on the question of nuclear and space weapons. We have advocated and continue to advocate a halt in the deployment of new nuclear weapons in Europe and throughout the world, by both sides, for the entire length of the talks. In this respect, we welcome the Soviet Union's initiatives and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's statements on a unilateral moratorium until next fall as well as the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's more recent proposals to suspend all nuclear tests during the negotiations. The United States should give an appropriate reply to these initiatives so the deployment of missiles and further nuclear tests can be halted as soon as possible. This would serve as a concrete proof of the two sides' real desire to reach an appropriate agreement conducive to halting the nuclear arms race and the introduction of weapons in outer space.

The problems discussed at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva concern all peoples in the world, therefore, we believe that all countries must act and contribute to their resolution. Particularly the countries belonging to the two military pacts, NATO and the Warsaw Pact, should meet, take initiatives, and contribute, in appropriate ways, to the success of these negotiations.

We believe that we should intensify our actions within various international bodies and conferences devoted to disarmament, security, and peace. I am referring, in particular, to the Geneva disarmament conference, the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe, the Vienna MBFR talks, as well as to other international bodies and conferences that can make a very important contribution to the cause of disarmament and peace.

We must unite all forces and make use of all opportunities to instill a new trend in international life, a new trend toward disarmament, detente, cooperation, and peace! Now, more than ever before, the interests of peace must prevail over any differences of system or political and philosophical concepts! No one can remain indifferent in the face of the serious dangers jeopardizing peace and the existence of life and civilization! One can state that this year is a decisive one for the policy of disarmament and peace; hence, Romania is firmly determined to do everything to actively participate in the huge struggle of socialist countries and all peoples to halt the arms race, eliminate nuclear weapons, and halt the militarization of outer space!

We steadily speak out for strengthening cooperation among Balkan countries and turning this region into an area without nuclear arms and foreign military bases. We support the creation of nuclear-free zones in northern and central Europe and in other parts of the world.

We firmly work for peacefully solving conflicts and contentious problems through negotiations and the strict observance in relations between states of the following principles: full equality, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in the domestic affairs of other states, mutual advantage, and nonuse of force and the threat of force. In this spirit we speak out for a political solution to the complex problems in the Middle East and all conflicts and states of tension in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

We do so in the interests of peoples, peace, and understanding among nations.

In view of the serious world economic situation, particularly the very difficult situation of the developing countries, we deem it necessary to do everything for a new and realistic tackling of all these problems, including the problem of the developing countries' foreign debt, in order to establish a new international economic order based on relations of full equality and equity.

Life and today's world realities point out the ever-growing role of the peoples in shaping international events. We are firmly convinced that, through united action and close cooperation, the peoples and progressive forces, among which the socialist countries play an outstanding role, can halt the dangerous course of events and ensure the triumph of the policy of disarmament, detente, cooperation, and peace!

Proceeding from these considerations, the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front of the SR of Romania has adopted a call to all our people and an appeal to all peoples in the world to intensify the struggle for disarmament and peace.

Dear Comrade Honecker and dear comrades, this afternoon we began talks between our delegations. During the talks, we have reached a common conclusion to intensify cooperation, including production sharing, with a view to further developing economic, scientific-technological, and other relations between our countries. We agreed to sign a long-term agreement concerning certain fields until the year 2000, with the conviction that this will place the ties between our parties and peoples on a lasting, long-term basis, and will also make an important contribution to developing cooperation within CEMA and with all socialist countries. Therefore, I believe that this visit and our talks will mark an important new point in developing relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties and peoples.

Please, let us raise our glasses for:

-- strengthening solidarity, friendship, and cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples;

-- the SED and its Central Committee;

-- your health, dear Comrade Honecker;

-- the health of you all;

-- socialism peace, and cooperation throughout the world! (lively applause)

Communique Issued

LD301905 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1701 GMT 30 May 85

["GDR-Romania Friendship Furthers Peace and Cooperation" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 31 May (ADN) -- The continuous consolidation of friendship and the expansion of comprehensive cooperation between the GDR and Romania serves the interests of both peoples, the strengthening of socialism and its reputation, and the cause of peace and international cooperation. This is stressed in a communique to mark the conclusion of the friendship visit made to the GDR by a Romanian party and state delegation led by Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

During a detailed exchange of views on topical international questions, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, and Nicolae Ceausescu expressed their deep concern about the increase in tensions in the world as a result of the policy of strength and diktat pursued by the imperialist circles, their efforts to change the existing military-strategic balance, their claim to supremacy in the world, the increasingly dangerous escalation of the arms race, particularly in the nuclear field, and the increased danger of a nuclear catastrophe. This represents a serious threat to peace and gives rise to serious consequences for all peoples of the earth.

Among the historical lessons of the victory over Hitlerite fascism is the recognition that war must be fought against before weapons speak. This is more topical than ever today, the partners in the talks stressed, in view of the dangerous situation in the world.

They expressed their conviction that the world's slide into a nuclear catastrophe can be prevented and an improvement in the international situation achieved if all responsible politicians are guided by reason and realism and the forces and peoples honestly interested in peace cooperate worldwide. It was stressed that the fundamental problem of our epoch is ending the arms race, particularly the nuclear one, the transition to disarmament, and the securing and strengthening of peace.

The fact that Europe has since 1945 enjoyed the longest period of peace this century proves the viability and benefit of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. Both sides stressed that it is in the interests of all European peoples and of mankind in general to continue steadfastly and consistently along this path.

In this connection they pointed out that the highest representatives of the states of the Warsaw Pact at their recent meeting in Warsaw affirmed the readiness of their countries to act in precisely this spirit.

The states of the Warsaw Treaty have never been proponents of a division of Europe and the world into opposing military blocs, and they will never be so in future.

However, so long as the NATO military bloc exists and peace in Europe continues to be endangered, the socialist states will consolidate their defense alliance and at the same time accelerate the struggle for disarmament and peace and for dissolution of the military blocs. Depending on the seriousness of the military threat, they will also continue to take the necessary measures to preserve the required defense capability. As the participating states of the Warsaw Pact have repeatedly stated, they are not striving for military superiority, but they will not allow military superiority to be achieved over them. They have spoken in favor of securing the balance of forces at the lowest level.

The partners in the talks affirmed the firm determination of their states to continue to work consistently to avert the danger of a world nuclear war and to bring the process of detente and cooperation in international relations into motion once again.

Both sides welcomed the negotiations between the USSR and the United States on the total complex of nuclear and space weapons. They expressed the conviction that it is necessary, while strictly maintaining the principle of equality and equal security, to find solutions directed at preventing a militarization of space, ending the arms race on earth, limiting and reducing nuclear and other armaments, and thus at lowering the level of military confrontation in Europe and in the world. The vital interests of the peoples of Europe demand an immediate end to the stationing of new nuclear weapons on the continent and demand their reduction, right up to the complete liberation of Europe from nuclear weapons.

The two sides noted with particular concern that realization of the plans for the militarization of space would lead to an uncontrolled arms race in all spheres and would thus add a new dimension to the burden and threat facing all of mankind.

They strongly opposed the current negotiations being used as a cloak to further accelerate the arms race. They welcomed the Soviet Union's proposal that it and the United States introduce for the duration of the negotiations a moratorium on the creation of offensive space weapons, including research and development work, and their testing and stationing, and that they freeze their strategic offensive weapons. They also welcomed the Soviet Union's initiative on a unilateral moratorium on the stationing of its medium-range missiles and the suspension of other countermeasures in Europe. They expressed the hope that the United States would respond positively to this initiative and for its part stop stationing medium-range missiles in Europe. The two leading representatives described the problems that are the subject of the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva as being of vital interest for all peoples of the world. They stressed the need for all countries, in particular the NATO states and the member-states of the Warsaw Pact, to contribute in one form or another to the success of these negotiations. The two sides appealed to those states in possession of nuclear weapons which have not yet done so to agree to not be the first to use these weapons.

The two sides again stressed their countries' determination to continue to work together with the other member states of the Warsaw Pact to implement their jointly submitted proposals and initiatives for elimination of the threat of war and the preservation of peace. It would serve the vital interests of the peoples of Europe if the proposals addressed to the NATO states by the Warsaw Pact member-states -- such as the proposal for a treaty on the mutual renunciation of the use of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations, the proposal to free Europe from chemical weapons, and the proposal to freeze reduction of military expenditures by the states -- were implemented.

Erich Honecker and Nicolae Ceausescu supported the intensification of work in the various international bodies that serve disarmament, cooperation, security, and peace in Europe. They stressed that everything must be done to ensure that the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe speedily reaches agreement on mutually acceptable political and military measures.

The Geneva disarmament conference should also step up its activity and switch to concrete negotiations with the aim of achieving agreements on fundamental questions concerning an end to the arms race -- above all the nuclear race -- and a transition to disarmament.

They also declared that the proposals by the socialist countries in the Vienna negotiations to mutually reduce armed forces and armaments in central Europe offered a good basis for reaching corresponding agreements.

The two sides regard the proposals and initiatives on the creation of nuclear-free zones in the Balkans and other areas of Europe as an important step toward reducing military confrontation and strengthening security on the continent. They assess the proposal for creation of a zone free of nuclear battlefield weapons in central Europe in the same light.

In discussing the situation in Europe the two sides stressed the dangers to peace and security arising from efforts to question existing borders and other political territorial realities which emerged after World War II.

The activation of revanchist forces and the encouragement of revanchism, wherever it occurs, harms the political climate in Europe and harms understanding among the European peoples. In this connection they underlined that the inviolability of borders and recognition of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all European states in their present borders is a fundamental preconditon for peace on our continent.

The two sides stressed their countries' active solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America for national and social liberation, for the strengthening of their independence, for freedom and progress, and their mutual opposition to imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism. They stressed the need to eliminate the areas of tension and stop armed conflicts, and spoke in favor of a solution to all contentious issues by peaceful means and through negotiations in the interests of peaceful coexistence and cooperation among the peoples.

Erich Honecker and Nicolae Ceauesescu stressed the important role of the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle to eliminate the threat of war and the arms race, to promote disarmament, improve international political and economic relations, and to fight against all forms of domination and exploitation.

The general secretaries expressed deep concern in connection with the situation in the Middle East. They stressed the need for a speedy and lasting solution to the conflict in this region on the basis of the total withdrawal of Israel from all territories occupied since 1967, implementation of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to self-determination and the creation of their own, independent state, and the guarantee of the sovereignty and security of all states in the region. The two sides stressed that the inalienable rights and interests of the peoples of the Middle East can only be guaranteed through the collective efforts of all interested parties in the achievement of a peaceful, just, and comprehensive solution and again supported the convening of an international Middle East conference under UN patronage.

The two sides expressed deep concern about the renewed escalation of the conflict between Iraq and Iran. They supported the earliest possible end to the war and resolution of the contentious questions through peaceful means.

Erich Honecker and Nicolae Ceausescu declared their countries' solidarity with the just struggle of the people of Nicaragua against the policy of intervention, boycott, and violence practiced by the United States. They demanded an end to these practices, which contravene international law, and respect for the right of every people in this region to free, independent development. Both sides assessed positively the efforts of the Contadora states to contribute to a just political settlement in Central America.

The two sides welcomed the constructive initiatives and proposals of the DPRK for the peaceful, democratic unification of Korea without outside interference.

The two sides again underlined solidarity and support for the just struggle for national independence of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South-West Africa People's Organization, their sole legitimate representative. They condemned the latest machinations of the Republic of South Africa in creating so-called state institutions in Namibia with the aim of upholding the illegal occupation of the territory and forcing a neocolonialist solution to the Namibian problem. The two sides called for an end to South Africa's aggressive activities against its neighboring states and an end to the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid in South Africa.

The two representatives expressed their conviction that the efforts to restructure international economic relations on a just and democratic basis, and to create a new international economic order are an important factor for peace and the security of the peoples.

They stressed their support for the struggle of the developing countries and the need to commence as soon as possible negotiations within the framework of the UN on global resolution of the question of underdevelopment, including the problem of the developing countries' debts, the removal of the high interest rate policy, and resolution of other problems in line with the peoples' legitimate interests.

In view of the forthcoming 40th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations, both sides spoke in favor of increasing their contribution in harmony with the aims and principles of the UN charter in maintaining peace and security in the world, and in solving the issues confronting mankind.

The general secretariat stressed the growing influence of the international communist and workers' movement on the solution of the main international questions. They reaffirmed the determination of the SED and the Romanian Communist Party to help further consolidate the unity and cooperation of the communist and workers' parties on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and international solidarity, equal rights and independence, mutual respect, and noninterference in the internal affairs of other states.

Both general secretaries stressed that under the current international conditions the expansion of relations and cooperation between the communist and workers' parties and the socialists and social democratic parties; the national liberation movements, and other progressive, democratic parties; and the comprehensive mobilization of the broadest political and social forces in the struggle for peace, security, disarmament, national independence and social progress, and against the imperialist policy of rule, suppression, and threatening peace were all of great significance.

On bilateral relations the communique stresses that both sides paid tribute to the decisive role of the close cooperation between the SED and the RCP in developing relations between the two states and peoples. In this connection they stressed the particular significance of the meetings and talks at the highest level, which continually opened up new prospects for the development of comprehensive bilateral cooperation.

Erich Honecker and Nicolae Ceausescu stressed the benefit of the consultations and exchange of experience in numerous fields between representatives of the parliaments, governments, and other state organs of the two countries, and also between the National Front and the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, the trade unions, the womens and youth organizations, and other social mass organizations.

They expressed satisfaction over the results achieved so far in economic and scientific and technological cooperation. Trade was developing dynamically. In 1984 the volume for the first time exceeded 1 billion rubles. The specialization and cooperation of production has been further deepened in important economic areas.

Both sides said they were aiming to develop new, higher forms of mutually beneficial and effective economic cooperation.

During the visit Erich Honecker and Nicolae Ceausescu signed the "Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, and the Specialization and Cooperation of Production Between the GDR and Romania Until the Year 2,000."

An agreement on civilian air traffic was also signed during the visit and it was agreed to conclude agreements shortly on cooperation in the health service field and on equating certificates and scientific degrees.

The wish was expressed to continue to develop economic and scientific and technological cooperation at many levels in order to, in this way, help realize the decisions reached at the economic discussions of the CEMA member-states at the highest level in June 1984.

Seen Off by Honecker

LD301558 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1449 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Berlin, 30 May (ADN) -- The Romanian party and state delegation led by Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and Romanian president, today ended its official friendship visit to the GDR. Nicolae Ceausescu and the public figures of the delegation were very warmly seen off at Berlin Schoenefeld Airport by Erich Honecker and other members of the GDR party and state leadership. Hundreds of inhabitants of the GDR capital again greeted them. A military ceremony then took place in honor of Ceausescu. Erich Honecker embraced his guest and wished him a good journey home.

HAEBER, SPD'S VON DOHNANYI DISCUSS ARMS RACE

LD301729 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1221 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Berlin, 30 May (ADN) -- There was a meeting in Berlin on Thursday between Herbert Haeber, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Klaus von Dohnanyi, president of the Bundesrat, governing mayor of Hamburg, and member of the SPD Party Executive Committee.

In an exchange of views, Herbert Haeber briefed his guest on the GDR's peace policy and on the results and further goals of the development of socialism in the GDR in preparation for the 11th SED Congress. He stressed that today it is more important than ever to do everything to preserve peace and struggle against war before weapons speak. Above all he said it is important to do everything to ensure that the arms race is halted on earth and prevented in space. Herbert Haeber praised the constructive new initiatives by the Soviet Union, which are aimed at bringing substantial results in the Geneva negotiations on the entire complex of nuclear and space weapons.

Klaus von Dohnanyi said that from the point of view of the Federal Republic, every effort must be undertaken to prevent addding a new spiral to the arms race.

Karl Seidel, head of the FRG Department in the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as well as Dr Hans-Otto Braeutigam, head of the FRG's Permanent Mission in the GDR, were present.

TISCH, TU DELEGATION BEGIN TALKS IN DUSSELDORF

LD291406 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] FDGB and DGB delegations headed by Harry Tisch and Ernst Breit began talks in Dusseldorf today. The FDGB emphasized above all the necessity to support the preservation of a lasting peace as trade unionists. It is important to improve the international climate, to create an atmosphere of trust, and to promote detente. The most pressing task is to end the arms race on earth and prevent its spread into space. An immediate stop to producing, testing, and stationing space weapons could contribute to this.

The FDGB representatives also favor a nonuse of force agreement between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. The historical lessons have to be the catalyst for doing everything so that war will never again emanate from German soil, but so that, on the contrary, only peace will do so.

In addition, the trade unions should strictly support the present state boundaries in Europe. In the course of the talk, the usefulness of bilateral relations between the FDBG and DGB was emphasized, in particular the exchange of views and information about trade union work.

The FDGB delegation headed by Harry Tisch is on a several-day-long visit to the FRG at the invitation of the DGB.

GHANAIAN OFFICIAL MEETS WITH LEADERS 23 MAY

Received by Honecker

LD231453 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1143 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Berlin, 23 May (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received Paul Victor Obeng, coordinating secretary of the Provisional National Defense Council (PNDC) of the Republic of Ghana, in Berlin today.

During the talk, Erich Honecker explained the GDR's active policy of dialogue for the creation of a worldwide coalition of reason and realism against the threat of nuclear war. He pointed out that continued deployment of first-strike nuclear weapons in the FRG and other West European NATO countries, and the U.S. plans to militarize space are opening a new round in the arms race and increasing the danger of a nuclear inferno.

In this connection, Erich Honecker reaffirmed the GDR's support for the far-reaching proposals for an end to the arms race on earth and prevention of its extension to space submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Erich Honecker stressed the GDR's solidarity with the anti-imperialist struggle of the African peoples for a peaceful future and against colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid. He praised the role of the OAU as an important factor in international relations and emphasised Ghana's active contribution within the framework of this organization. He accorded particular recognition to the intention announced at the 20th OAU summit conference of proclaiming Africa a nuclear-free zone.

Paul Victor Obeng explained the internal political situation in Ghana and his country's efforts to assist in solving Africa's burning problems. Ghana supports the solution of regional conflicts by peaceful means and rejected all imperialist and neocolonialist attempts at interference in the internal affairs of the African states. It supports the struggle against racism and apartheid in South Africa and advocates immediate independence for Namibia.

The partners in the talk expressed appreciation for the successful development of bilateral relations between their countries, which has taken a considerable upswing, particularly in recent years. The agreement in principle between the GDR and Ghana on the main contemporary issues is a guarantee on the further expansion of friendly cooperation.

Ends Stoph Talks, Departs

LD232019 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1612 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Berlin, 23 May (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Paul Victor Obeng, coordinating secretary of the Provisional National Defense Council of the Republic of Ghana, ended their official talks today.

Both statesmen expressed their satisfaction at the results of their consultations and noted that the traditional friendly relations between the GDR and Ghana are developing successfully. In this connection they also paid tribute to the effective contribution of the joint commission for economic and scientific-technological cooperation to the development of trade and economic relations. Willi Stoph and Paul Victor Obeng reaffirmed their governments' will to develop and deepen friendly relations.

At the end of Paul Victor Obeng's stay, an agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation and an agreed minute on the further development of economic cooperation were signed.

During their exchange of views on international issues, Willi Stoph and Paul Victor Obeng noted the concurring views of their states whereby when faced with the current tense international situation, the safeguarding of peace is the most urgent task. Willi Stoph and Paul Victor Obeng, pointing to the lessons of World War II and the anti-Hitler coalition, stressed that all states must contribute to preventing a nuclear world catastrophe. Both sides spoke in favor of a just and democratic rearrangement of international economic relations.

Touching on the situation in Africa, the partners in the talks noted with satisfaction that the influence and commitment of the African states in the struggle for peace, detente and social progress is steadily growing. Both partners in the talks reaffirmed the solidarity of their states with the just struggle of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia, under the leadership of the African National Congress and the South-West Africa People's Organization, and most strongly condemned the acts of terror of the South African apartheid regime against its own population, and its policy of aggression and destabilization directed against independent neighboring states.

They demanded the immediate and unconditional implementation of the UN Namibia decisions in their entirety, including Security Council resolution No. 435

With regard to the Middle East situation, Willi Stoph and Paul Victor Obeng called for a comprehensive, just and lasting solution to the conflict, including recognition of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and their right to form their own state.

The two politicians promised full support for the efforts aimed at achieving a peaceful solution to the conflict situation in Central America, and welcomed the activities of the Contadora states.

Willi Stoph and Paul Victor Obeng assessed the visit as an important event in relations between the GDR and Ghana, and as an important contribution to the development and consolidation of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples and states.

Paul Victor Obeng ended his official visit today. He was given a cordial send-off at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Willi Stoph.

ELECTION RALLY SPEECHES HELD ACROSS COUNTRY

Nemeth on Socialist Unity

LD3000157 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 29 May 85

[Excerpts] We begin our domestic reports with a detailed report on the election rally in Zalaegerszeg, where Karoly Nemeth, party deputy general secretary, delivered a speech. Our reporter is Peter Kovacs:

[Kovaca] At least 5,000 county residents have come to the election rally in the Zalaegerszeg Sports Hall. The honorary guest and speaker of the meeting, Karoly Nemeth, party deputy general secretary and Politburo member, has just arrived. He has now stepped onto the speaker's podium.

[Begin Nemeth recording] Dear women comrades, dear comrades: It is a great joy for me to be able to speak at this election rally, in my homeland, before the representatives of the country's population, about our common affairs. I greet you all with respect. I convey to all of you the cordial, friendly greetings of the Central Committee, the government, and Comrade Janos Kadar. [applause] I express our thanks to the people of Zala County, to party members and those outside the party, for their support of our policy up till now, for the steadfastness they have shown in the past years.

Esteemed mass rally, the year 1985 is full of important domestic political events. The party's 13th congress has performed its responsible work. We have marked in a worthy manner the 40th anniversary of our country's liberation. And now the country is preparing for elections. The nomination meetings have been held and the national list has been formed. In every deputy and council member constituency two candidates, and in some places several candidates, have been selected. The reality has given the lie to the formerly often heard false outlook that people do not want to accept multiple nominations because they are afraid that if they are beaten in the election they will be regarded as failures. Those who have been nominated as a deputy or council member can sense that their selection reflects the trust of the electing citizens and this in itself represents a great honor.

The modifications of our election law, which serves the development of socialist democracy, was correct. This is proven by increased political activity and the fact that the most people ever -- 1,500,000 -- have taken part in the nomination meetings; some 200,000 people also expressed an opinion about the policy, and with their proposals contributed to the shaping of the program. From the elections that are to be held we expect that with the creation of a National Assembly and council bodies and in accordance with their functions, they will further strengthen the power of our working people.

My compatriots, we live and work amid given international conditions. Unfortunately, the world is rife with tensions. This has an effect on our domestic conditions and our developmental possibilities as well.

In 2 months it will be 10 years since the senior leaders of 33 European countries, as well as of the United States of America and Canada, conferred in Helsinki about peace, cooperation, and security. The world was relieved, and the Final Act that was concluded then gave peace-loving mankind the justification for great hopes. The peace process, however, was not to everybody's taste. The imperialist circles that are interested in arms manufacture and that continued to be in opposition to the international realities confronted it. It is their barely concealed objective to upset the military balance of power that had evolved historically and to gain a superiority of power.

It is in the vital interest not only of the peoples of the socialist countries but also of all mankind that the balance of power should be maintained. We, together with the other member-states of the Warsaw Pact, profess and appeal -- and we honestly want this -- that we should not arm but negotiate, and what is more, that we should negotiate an agreement that would guarantee the equal security of every interested party at a considerably lower level of armament than at present. We reaffirm -- and support with practical steps -- that we consider peaceful coexistence not merely a state without war but an active, mutually advantageous cooperation. Everybody who wants peace and the development of relations will find a good partner in us.

Our people have learned to respect peace on the basis of its own experiences. The Magyars have lived for over 1,000 years here at the center of Europe, where in the course of history the paths of armies have so frequently met and where weapons have so often been pitted against one another. Thinking of this also enables us really to appreciate that our country has been free for 4 decades and that our people are marching in the front rank of social progress. The country's liberation at one and the same time brought peace, national independence and advance, the promise of a more just, humane social order. We set off on the correct path. Our people have created something big and lasting. [end recording]

[Kovacs] After this, the speaker discussed the development of County Zala and then sketched the events of the country's past 40 years.

[Begin Nemeth recording] The path we trod in the past 4 decades has not been smooth, and neither did everything succeed as we had imagined, as we would have liked. The development was impeded, and it had serious consequences, when the socialist principles and norms were distorted. Our party and people overcame the errors of this period, corrected its mistakes, are keeping its lessons in view. It is important that the growing generations too should well understand that our historic achievements are the embodiment of our people's many efforts and self-sacrificing work. The defense and proliferation of our achievements are the common cause of us all. It is in everybody's personal interest and their duty as citizens.

Our historic path provides lasting lessons for the present and the future. I will mention first that it has been proven that the safeguarding of our independence and peace, our social and economic development, can only be guaranteed in close alliance with the side of progress, the socialist countries. A lesson of equal rank is that there is only one possible path to the homeland's advance, to the prosperity of our people -- socialism, to take part in the construction of which is synonymous with the service of national interests. The relations of the party and the masses, which rest on mutual trust, and the political unity of our society are the chief tokens of the stability of people's power, of the country's development. Without this it would have been impossible to realize the socialist reorganization of agriculture and the development of economic management, which created an effervescence in the economy and in the life of society as a whole. Finally, it would have been impossible to realize, to bring into being, our common great achievement: socialist national unity. [end recording]

[Kovacs] The party deputy general secretary pointed out that the 13th congress, with knowledge of the opinions of party members and people outside the party, drew up the balance sheet of the country-building work and indicated the directions of further development worthy of the path of 4 decades. He continued his speech as follows:

[Begin Nemeth recording] What we achieved between the two elections is worthy of esteem. The Hungarian People's Republic has a good reputation in the world, because people's power is stable, law and order are guaranteed, the economy is viable and can shoulder the burdens.

Our policy reflects Hungarian reality; it does not give ground to extremist endeavors. It is certain that with the support of our people, we shall overcome the difficulties, we shall carry out the tasks that face us. The 13th MSZMP Congress has worked out a strict program for this, but one that lays realistic foundations for the necessary advance and attainable development. In this it has placed the development of the economy and the maintenace and safeguarding of the security of existence in the first rank.

We have to see clearly that since the external, international conditions of economic development will foreseeably not be more favorable to us in the coming years either, we shall have to base our plans on the better management of our own internal resources. The key to our advance? It is the maximum mobilization of the possibilities contained in the socialist system. Our most important task is to extend the intensive development of the national economy to every sphere and link of production and management, to increase the Hungarian national economy's income-producing capacity.

The realization of this is now the first issue of national destiny. With the forceful and multifaceted unfolding of intensive management, with the further modernization of direction, with the utilization of inner reserves, we have to attain a well-grounded economic growth that will make possible the further improvement of the external economic balance, the expansion of the technical and technological bases of production, their gradual renewal, and, building upon all this, the tangible raising of the standard of living. Let us realize our national program, the directions of the 13th congress; let us act in unity.

The congress underlined with great emphasis that human factors play an outstanding role in the good utilization of our gifts, of our material and intellectual resources. For that surplus, which is indispensible in the country today, can be provided above all by human knowledge and will, by a high standard of leadership, by disciplined work of better quality. Let it be a requirement and a law for everybody that in his main working hours he should give the best of his knowledge and his capacities. In a word, the interests of our homeland and our people are truly served by deeds that improve the competitiveness of the economoy and the general mood of society. [end recording]

[Kovacs] Finally, Karoly Nemeth spoke with emphasis about the unity of outlook and action and about the country's future, for which we have to lay the foundations now.

[Begin Nemeth recording] Comrades, from the point of view of laying the foundations for the seventh national economic plan, it is very significant that we should now focus our forces on the good execution of this year's plan. In the first 4 months, definitely due to the energy supply disruptions caused by the harsh winter, industrial production fell behind the plan. It is well known that for this year we had prescribed a somewhat faster growth of real income and consumption, and that we had also set ourselves the objective of stopping the fall in real income. The condition of fulfilling these things is that we should make up for the backlog sensibly, in such a way that the proportion of economical, competitive and well-marketed products should increase. We hope that the impetus and conscientious work that can be seen in agriculture will yield their fruits.

There is a need for an active conduct of citizens such as that which is shown by the socialist brigades, the active participants of the socialist work competition here in Zala, too. With all certainty this plays a decisive role in the fact that on the basis of last year's performance, 35 Zala enterprises, cooperatives, and institutions obtained the "outstanding" certificate, on which I sincerely congratulate them.

We appeal for disciplined work and conduct also on the part of those who do not work in production. There is no need for a lengthy explanation in saying that the standard of the work of teaching and education, the training of skilled workers, cultural activity and the standard of health service, the quality of administration and services, the guaranteeing of socialist legality and public order alike have an effect on the economic processes, on the social mood.

Let us create a social climate in which actions that damage the community are qualified and condemned by respectable people, by responsible-minded collectives, in accordance with their nature and gravity. It is important that those who offend our moral and legal norms should be granted political protection and that we should not only become outraged on seeing the discords, but that everybody should also do something about them in his own way, in proportion with his responsibility. I can say that it is the determined striving of our party and government to curb corruption, the creation of dishonest incomes, abuses. If we can retain the support of our society in this, it is certain that we will successfully solve this task that we have set ourselves, too. It is important that we should together ensure that nobody can violate the laws with impunity, or be able to abuse his position and the power vested in him.

We live and work in conditions where everybody has to sense to a greater degree his own responsibility for his work. And those who are entrusted with people's destinies, who have to direct others, should cricumspectly ensure the conditions for carrying out the tasks, should be in the front rank at work, should set a personal example.

Esteemed mass rally, dear friends. Finally I stress: If we all want to, we shall attain the set objectives, because we can place, build the future on solid political and economic conditions, and we also have the strength to realize it. Our people are united in socialist objectives. I ask that the electors of Zala on 8 June, with their vote, take a stand on the side of the socialist national unity, the policy of common action. I wish those present, the people of Zala, all the best from the bottom of my heart. I thank you for having listened to me. [applause] [end recording]

Losonczi on Future Development

LD310342 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] The president of the Presidential Council, Pal Losonczi, gave a speech at Kaposvar. He is the parliamentary deputy for Somogy County. Bela Gyori reports:

[Begin Losonczi recording] Dear fellow Somogyers: The electors of Somogy County honored me with their confidence for the first time 32 years ago, when they elected me a National Assembly deputy. They renewed my mandate every time with their votes, even though I, too, added to the numbers of those who left Somogy County. However, my dear Somogy friends, I feel that my links with my home county have not lessened; what is more, they have become stronger with the passing of time. This is true even if my visits are getting less frequent, if I cannot come as often as I would like to Somogy County, which is in a constant process of renewal. I would like to take advantage of this occasion, as well, to thank the electors of my home country, and among them in particular those of the Barcs Electoral District, for honoring me through seven parliaments. I have not come here to say farewell on this occasion. However, on the basis of the new electoral law, the PPF nominated me for the national list. The national list is subject to the voters here on Somogy as well. If I am elected, I will continue to represent the interests of the inhabitants of Somogy, too.

I ask your forgiveness for having spoken about my personal affairs and feelings at a time when we must speak about the work during the past 5 years and even more about the tasks facing us. [end recording]

[Gyori] After these personal words, Pal Losonczi spoke about work, useful work, at the Kaposvar election meeting. The president of the Presidential Council said the following:

[Begin Losonczi recording] There are 5 difficult years behind us and the next 5 years do not promise to be easier either. The external circumstances are given, and we cannot alter them. Thus, in order to make progress we must adjust our own activities. There is only one key for the improvement of our situation -- better work. Our economic development depends primarily on the working man, on the level of his work, on his efficiency. We can only expect good work, however, if the socially useful extra performance is consistently rewarded, and rewarded in accordance with the value of the work done.

A great deal was said on these issues at the 13th party congress and the requirement for the better use of the labor force, for better work, was expressed in the resolution, as was the requirement that the greater economic and social value of performance should be reflected in incomes in a personally differentiated manner. When I speak of work in general, I am thinking of all useful activities, of manual and intellectual work alike. In accordance with our socialist goals and principles, we have taken considerable steps for reducing the differences between them. If we look around the contemporary world, it is not difficult to notice that the greatest economic progress is occuring, and the efficiency of work is improving to the greatest extent where the most attention is devoted to technological development, technical progress, and the introduction of modern processes. There are many of us who can remember that in earlier stages of our socialist development, we would have liked to create the discipline necessary for modern work on the basis of consciousness, the moral sense of people. At other times we proclaimed that work is one of the indices of one's relationship with socialism, a matter of honor and glory. We wanted to substitute enthusiasm for incentives, organization, and the practical realization of the right conditions of work.

It is clear to all of us that work is the means of satisfying needs. The more it serves to fulfill human desires, the greater its value. This is why people undertake extra work, work overtime, and participate in economic work collectives or in the various formations of the so-called second economy. It is desirable -- as has been formulated in the congress resolution as well -- that the earnings from one's primary occupation should be the basis of the increase in the standard of living, because in that case there is more time available for rest, cultural pursuits, sports, and the enjoyment of our socialist achievements. However, only more effective work than at present can take us closer to this common goal of society and individuals. We know, however, from daily experience that it is not so easy to achieve this in practice. Certain conditions of efficiency and certain moral principles of the socialist economy are not always in conjunction with one another.

We have two, not entirely identical, value systems. This is expressed, for example, in the contradiction between full employment and effective employment. One of the outstanding socialist achievements, full employment, is something that we want to preserve, side by side with the more rapid growth of productivity. It follows from this that in the future we shall have to ensure work and not a certain place of employment to every able-bodied Hungarian citizen. What is more, work has to be ensured for him wherever he can best serve our societal interests by his abilities and skills. After all, without effective work being achieved in practice, we endanger not only one of the most fundamental conditions of our development, but also many achievements already attained.

We have been formulating this for many years, but the attitude of egalitarianism is putting up stubborn resistance. You, here in Somogy County, must have experienced this just as much as people in other parts of the country. Yet it is time to recognize that bad distribution, which is the consequence of egalitarianism, is one of the greatest barriers to more effective work. If we think about the fact that we can only use that for improving the standard of living, the circumstances of life that we have produced, it cannot be open to doubt in which direction we must influence public thinking.

In order to ensure, as Comrade Kadar pointed out in his closing speech at the congress, that it is not the tricksters and their tricks that impress people, we must preserve and increase the esteem of work honorably done. We must do this first and foremost by increasing the effectiveness of work and the proportional rewarding of socially useful extra performance. In the almost 30 years that are behind us we have endeavored to increase the substantive participation of the workers in decisionmaking. The new decisions, among them further development of the system of enterprise management, provide new opportunities for democratization, for the strengthening of ownership consciousness. These are potentially some of the most effective moral motivations for efficient work. [end recording]

[Gyori] The fundamental factor of our policy is friendship and cooperation with the USSR and the socialist countries. In the life and development of the Hungarian economy, socialist economic integration has a great significance. In the foreign policy of the Hungarian People's Republic, the Warsaw Pact plays a great part. The defense of our joint interests, the guarantee of Hungarian peace policy, are represented by the recently extended Warsaw Pact. Most of our neighbors are also member-states in the Warsaw Pact. Pal Losonczi spoke also about our relations with the neighboring countries and of the bridges between our countries, the nationalities.

[Begin Losonczi recording] The threads of the nationalities also link us with the socialist countries and with neighboring Austria. In our country there are a small number of people belonging to the nationalities -- Germans, Slovaks, Romanians, Serbs, Croatians and Slovenes -- while almost one-third of our people live beyond our frontiers, mostly in the neighboring socialist countries and in Austria. We are convinced -- and this is something that was reiterated by the 13th MSZMP Congress -- that the nationalities have an important role to play in the cultivation of friendship between the Hungarians and the neighboring peoples in strengthening cooperation between our countries.

On our behalf we find it natural that the nationalities cultivate their mother tongue, develop their culture, strengthen fraternal and institutional relations with the nations that speak the same mother tongue, while they regard the Hungarian People's Republic as their homeland, which ensures absolute equality for them.

It is a perfectly natural requirement that the inhabitants of the neighboring countries belonging to the Hungarian nationality should be able to learn and practice their mother tongue in the reality of everyday existence; in practice, that as loyal citizens of their homelands, they should be able to enrich their nationality culture, and cultivate their relations with relatives, friends, and institutions, with their mother nation, socialist Hungary.

The report submitted at the party congress also stressed that socialist development made it possible for the people, overcoming the remnants of bourgois nationalism, to follow the path of mutual esteem, friendship, and cooperation. The things I have said here are not unfamiliar to you. The nationalities living in Somogy know, and know well, what the essence of the nationality policy of our party and state is. This policy has been formed by the principles of Marxism and Leninism, and in this sphere, the sad and rich experiences of our history.

We profess with Marx that a people that oppresses another people fashions its own chains. This idea is also present in the principles and practice of our nationality policy, just as the latter reflects Lenin's opinion that conciliation and tolerance towards a national minority should be taken to excess in a given case, rather than the other way around.

My dear Somogy friends, you must have also come across the views and questions of the nationalisms in the Danube valley, which occasionally raise their heads even at the present time, which have their roots in shared history, which are strengthened by the anticommunist ideological offensive, just as they are strengthened by the contradictions, mistaken ideas, and harmful views that arise in the cause of the building of socialism.

We Hungarians have learned that he who answers nationalism with nationalism damages his own people, his own nation, as well. We have learned that the minorities are not barriers, but helpers and facilitators in the endeavors of the majority nation in building the country and advancing society. This is why we highly esteem good-neighborliness, the fraternity of peoples dependent on each other, their cooperation, and this is why we protest against the constant tearing up of the wounds of the past, just as against the painting of dreams allied to the falsification of history and their open or covert dissemination.

Our constitution, our laws and decrees of legal force -- starting from the Local Council Act through the Public Education and Culture Act to the Civil Law Code -- not only define but also secure the implementation of the rights of national minorities as citizens as well as collectives. The national minorities living in Hungary can use their mother tongue on the forums of state administration, as well as public life, while their representations in the bodies on various levels -- from local councils to the National Assembly -- is appropriate to the political significance of the nationality question. Their standard of living and living conditions are identical to those of the Hungarians. Our socialist state, with the maintenance of schools, public education institutions, voluntary arts groups or ensembles, newspapers, radio and TV broadcasts, and what's even more, with the continuous expansion of these, supports the safeguarding and development of the mother tongue and the particular national culture of the national minorities living in our homeland. In these areas, too, as well as in all questions affecting national minorities, we can safely rely on the Democratic Federations of Southern Slavs, Germans, Romanians, and Slovaks living in Hungary.

On the basis of the policy of our party, in cooperation within the framework of the PPF with state, political, and social bodies, they participate in the formulation of our national minority policies and in their implementation. I consider it outstanding that the work they do not only serves well the rights and collective interests of the various national minorities, but also endeavors to nurse the friendship with their mother nation and to deepen the love for the common socialist homeland. Our efforts remain permanent that the national minorities should more and more feel at home in Hungary, that they should experience day after day the real equality, the possibilities for nursing their language and culture that are constantly expanding, the encouragement of the strengthening of familial, fraternal, and institutional relations reaching over country borders, and encouragement for the constant spiritual contact, because they are not only Hungarian citizens but also part of the neighboring nations. [end recording]

[Gyori] The speaker also discussed the life of Somogy County, its progress and its tasks still to be fulfilled. Finally Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, said the following about 8 June, the day of elections.

[Begin Losonczi recording] With the election on 8 June, National Assembly deputies and members of local councils shall vote also for the policy of social unity and national prosperity. However, we should take care that we commission persons to represent the interests of our narrower or wider community or our most personal interests, those most suitable for the shaping of our policy, for the managing of our public affairs, and for the supervision of public life. It is well-known to you that this year's elections take place to mark our strengthening socialist democracy according to the regulations of our modified system of election laws.

The social debate of the draft bill of the third act of 1983, which took place in 1300 forums with the participation of several tens of thousands of people, and in the course of which 25,000 comments and proposals were made, has already shown that on the level of building an advanced socialism, it is not only possible but necessary to widen the democracy of elections and to expand its People's Front character. The candidature of at least two in each constituency and the existence of the national list has increased interest that could be noted even in the experiences of nomination rallies held so far. It has also increased responsibility activity. I hope that the lively exchange of views will not cease even after the elections. Everything must be done in order that every newly elected bodies from local councils to the National Assembly -- should work more effectively, for their area of activities is expanding as well as changing and being enriched with new tasks. The role of the National Assembly in the life of the country will continue to expand, and its constitutional functions will come to be better implemented. Local councils, on the other hand, are in charge of more money, rights, and, naturally, more responsibilities, within the neighborhood. This is one reason why it is not all the same as to who you would give the honor of entrusting confidence among the candidates. I ask with respect the participants of our mass rally to support the policy of the party, the government, and the PPF, which serves our national prosperity, and to be active participants in the formulation and implementation of this policy.

Aczel on Socialist Demands

LD310427 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 30 May 85

[Excerpts] In Pecs, the seat of Baranya County, an election rally was organized in the city's sports hall. MSZMP Politburo member Gyorgy Aczel, among others, addressed the meeting there. Budapest radio correspondent Pal Felso reports from these speeches.

[Felso] We now quote from the speech of Gyorgy Aczel, candidate of the First Election Constituency of Pecs.

[Begin Aczel recording] Mention has been made here about quality. The idea of quality must mobilize the entire country. Mention has been made of being demanding. One must act in order to achieve it. The more meager the material conditions, the more necessary the thinking, the action, the participation, and the more compulsory the work culture -- more work into culture and more culture into work -- in education, in information work, everywhere. We need fewer built-in mistakes in our life. The whole country's attitude toward being demanding must change and so must its state of general culture, professional knowledge, and training. It is an impossible situation that lack of organization, cooperation, and readiness to work for one another should permanently make a misery of the lives of each other. Talent, on the other hand, must be managed. There is talent in every person; it must be found. This small country cannot afford the sin of wasting talent.

My dear friends. I would like to speak about socialism -- perhaps I could phrase it -- for everyday use. You must not forget that in the office, in organizations, in the network of shops, in transportation, in ambulances, we frequently treat people as statistical data, as something of an average, whereas in the life of the individual person -- which we, on occasion, dismiss lightly -- what gives meaning to his life may be a question of survival: poverty or prosperity, success or failure, disadvantageous or advantageous position, loneliness, old age or youth without support. These should never be statistical data, but should be a consideration for us in its single occurrence never to be repeated. Socialism should lean nearer to people, so that the people should identify themselves everywhere better with socialism.

We are full of problems that can be solved, that are to be solved without investment, but with attention and with humanity. For this, however, there is a need for humanity, and alongside humanity there is a need for strictness, the public strictness of the community so that once in a while the community should learn why the man who was placed in its service through the trust of the community is playing the lord over the community. I think it is among our duties to take a stand against the small powers -- because we can just about manage the big powers -- against defenselessness. [sentence as heard] For this there is a need not for heroes, but for consciencious and conscious citizens; there is a need for resistance to brutality and apathy; there is a need for good public opinion.

I know that words do not solve the shortgage of goods, the problems of families, the miseries of mutilated families that reproduce every problem -- home and everything -- but, nevertheless there is a need for words, too, the unity of the men of inner convictions -- starting from the leaders. It should not be preaching, because politics and humanity must pay attention not only to affairs, but also to the people. For us these are, without exception, great and important questions, and we ask only that the person should undertake to play a public role anywhere, who, in addition to skills, has the readiness to understand as well, and to represent the interests of the community with respect, trust, and an understanding strictness. Let us be demanding of ourselves and let us be demanding of others as well. [end recording]

SGOT ADOPTS MEASURES FOR BETTER EFFICIENCY

LD302128 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] In order to achieve the main economic policy objectives of the 1985 plan, measures must be taken for the most efficient use of the available working hours. This has been stated at the meeting of leaders of the government and the National Council of Trade Unions [SZOT].

The efficiency of production in the past 4 months has increased at a lower rate than planned and this has made difficult the achievement of the main objectives of the 1985 economic plan. Taking part in a meeting of the representatives of the government and SZOT were Deputy Premier Lajos Faluvegi, chairman of the National Planning Office; Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai; the chairman of the State Office for Wages and Labor; SZOT Secretaries Laszlo Gal, Ferenc Solyom, and Sandor Nagy; and Laszlo Kovacs, secretary general of the Mining Industry Workers' Trade Union.

The participants stated that the reason for being behind schedule was the extraordinary cold at the beginning of the year, energy supply limitations, the reduction in the price of some export items, and the fact that the competitiveness of the people's economy is growing only at a very slow rate.

In order to counterbalance the unfavorable effect and to promote the fulfillment of the plan, the government has taken measures that were agreed to by the representatives of the trade unions. For the achievement of the main economic policy objectives of the plan, the available fund of working hours at the enterprises must be used as effectively as possible. Enterprises and cooperatives must assist in the fulfillment of export and production tasks with the organization of extra shifts and, on occasions, with weekend shifts. Holidays must be given in such a way that they should not slow down continuous work even in the summer months.

Representatives of the government and SZOT agreed that the income of the population and consumer prices should be in harmony with the objectives of the plan, therefore producer prices must be formulated strictly according to regulations in effect.

Councils and budgetary institutions have to manage even more thriftily than previously. It was emphasized at the meeting of SZOT and government representatives that the fulfillment of the 1985 peoples' economic plan is an important precondition for laying down of the foundation of the next 5-year plan, which starts in 1986. Therefore the working collectives have been called upon to contribute with disciplined and efficient work to the realization of the plan.

DOLES VISIT HUNGARY; MEET WITH SARLOS, URBAN

LD302101 Budapest MTI in English 1737 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Budapest, May 30 (MTI) -- Senator Robert Dole, majority leader in the Senate of the U.S. Congress, and his wife Elizabeth Dole, minister of transportation of the United States, paid a private visit to Hungary, May 26-29. Senator Dole met Istvan Sarlos, speaker of parliament, and several Hungarian leaders. Elizabeth Dole held professional talks with Lajos Urban, minister of transport.

UK LABOR PARTY LEADER VISITS 29-30 MAY

LD301947 Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Budapest, May 30 (MTI) -- Neil Kinnock, leader of the British Labour Party, visited Hungary, May 29-30, on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

Neil Kinnock met Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and held talks with Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, and Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee. The meetings were attended by Geza Kotai, member of the HSWP CC and head of the Foreign Affairs Department at the HSWP CC, and Laszlo Kovacs, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department.

In cordial atmosphere the parties exchanged views on topical international affairs, with special regard to the possibilities of halting arms race, reducing the increased tension in East-West relations and building mutual confidence. The sides informed each other on the state of their countries and the work of their parties, and reconfirmed their intention to promote Hungarian-British relations which are settled, comprehensive and successful, and serve the interests of both peoples, and to further deepen inter-party relations.

Neil Kinnock left Budapest on Thursday.

CONVICT SAYS HE 'MADE UP' WALESA MURDER PLOT

AU310701 Paris AFP in English 0134 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Warsaw, May 31 (AFP) -- A convict who told Lech Walesa he had been recruited to kill the former Solidarity union leader, said on television here last night that he had made up the whole story. Jozef Szczepanski, 34, sounding awkward and looking nervous, made his confession during the last news bulletin at 23:00 in what was said to be an interview recorded in Gdansk prison. He said he had "worked out the whole plot in his mind taking the details from films and spy literature". He said he had also been stimulated by the murder of Father Jerzy Popieluszko, the pro-Solidarity priest, by Polish police officers.

Mr Szczepanski, who is serving 11 years for murdering a militiaman in 1981, said he had made up the plot "in the hope of getting his sentence reduced or obtaining a pardon". He went to see Mr Walesa early this month after being given leave from the prison and told Mr Walesa he had been hired by a "clandestine organisation" to murder him. Mr Szczepanski said he had been hoping by this means to extend his leave in order to persuade magistrates that he had killed the militiaman in "legitimate self defence" during a quarrel over money.

Mr Walesa took Mr Szczepanski's warning seriously and filed an official complaint. Mr Walesa noted that it was significant that Mr Szczepanski had received three passes to leave prison only two years after being convicted.

Mr Szczepanski said last night he had "tried to commit suicide three times for family reasons". He has been described by the authorities as having a history of mental illness.

PROCEEDINGS OF 29 MAY SEJM SESSION REPORTED

Deputies Speak

LD292301 Warsaw PAP in English 1709 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Warsaw, May 29 -- The Sejm (Polish Parliament) started its debates here today. The agenda envisages:

-- A report of the extraordinary committee on the draft electoral law to the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic presented by the Council of State.

-- A government report on the state of agriculture and food production in 1984.

-- Question time.

Wojciech Jaruzelski attended the meeting.

The Sejm started discussing the issue of the new electoral law to the Sejm. The floor was taken by the rapporteur of the extraordinary committee which had worked in the Sejm on the draft, Deputy Sylwester Zawadzki.

The parliamentary debate was opened by Deputy Edward Szymanski who took the floor on behalf of the PUWP parliamentary floor group. Edward Szymanski stressed that the PUWP floor group believed that the forwarded electoral law to the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic fulfilled its requirements, made it possible to form the Sejm able to continue the socialist renewal in line with the working people's interest. [sentence as received]

The speaker stated that the PUWP floor group would vote for adopting the bill and for amendments proposed by the extraordinary committee.

Addressing the meeting on behalf of the United Peasant Party floor group, Deputy Kazimierz Fortuna stated that the draft law on elections to the Sejm (Parliament) is an extremely significant move on the road to developing democracy according to the principle of people's power provided for by the socialist system.

The draft law contains all that constitutes the historic achievement of the Polish parliamentarism along with the achievements of Poland's political system in this respect over the past forty years.

Deputy Edward Wisniewski extended support to the draft electoral law to the Sejm on behalf of the Democratic Party's floor group. He voiced a view that the new law should significantly increase the influence exerted by citizens on state affairs.

"The contemporary state can be strong only through citizens' rule and co-management," said Deputy Jan Waleczek, representing the Pax Catholic association, and added that the Pax circle of deputies will vote for the new electoral law to the Sejm.

Stating that he will vote for the presented draft electoral law, Deputy Edmund Osmanczyk (non-party member), pointed to the fact that the heart of the matter is not in the electoral law itself but in an answer to the question for what kind of society this electoral law, which differs from the current one, is being passed. He also pointed to crucial changes in the image of Polish society.

Deputy Zbigniew Zielinski extended support to the draft law on behalf of the Polish Social Catholic Union.

Deputy Zdzislaw Pilecki (non-party member) said that the circle of deputies of the Christian Social Association, on whose behalf he took the floor, is convinced about the rightness of solutions contained in the draft law and will vote for this legal act.

After a break the Sejm resumed debates under the chairmanship of Deputy Sepaker Piotr Stefanski.

Addressing the meeting, Deputy Janusz Zablocki (non-party member) voiced a view that the draft electoral law to the Sejm presented at this meeting, which reflects the work of the extraordinary committee, does not significantly differ from the draft law presented at the first reading and, in principle, confirms these solutions which were proposed by the Council of State. "Nobody who is reasonable could have understood elections, amid circumstances of our social and political system, as a free play of forces," said he and stated that he will vote for the draft electoral law to the Sejm presented today.

Deputy Wlodzimierz Berutowicz (PUWP) underscored that there is a foundation for considering the draft law as a document whose content is mature and form Polish up [as received].

The Sejm passed the electoral law to the Sejm with 333 votes for, one against and one abstention.

Then, Minister Stanislaw Zieba presented the Sejm with a government report on the state of agriculture and the food economy in 1984.

The report by the committee for agriculture, food economy and forestry on the implementation of the programme to develop agriculture and the food economy in 1984 was presented by Deputy Ryszard Gwizdala.

"The government report pictures the state of agriculture and the food economy in a comprehensive and objective way. The present lines of actions which the government intends to adopt in future to discipline the programme's implementation are also correct," he said. "The to-date fulfillment of many tasks contained in the programme to develop the food economy is not sufficient and does not correspond to the elapse of time," he added.

Speaking on behalf of the PUWP floor group, Deputy Bozena Maciejewska came out in favor of adopting the government report on the state of agriculture and the food economy in 1984 and proposed to continue the current practice of annual presentations of such reports by the government.

Addressing the meeting on behalf of the United Peasant Party floor group, Deputy Beleslaw Struzek said that his parliamentary group is of the opinion that the implementation of the programme to develop agriculture and the food economy by 1990 should be considered correct when one takes into account objective determinants which hampered it. "It is the outcome of good work done by farmers and a proper policy pursued by the government," he added.

Taking the floor on behalf of the Democratic Party's floor group, Deputy Tadeusz Kalasa stated that members of his party will make this palpable contribution to the development of agriculture.

After addresses delivered by some other deputies, the Sejm passed a resolution on the government report on the state of agriculture and the food economy in 1984.

Then, the Sejm listened to replies given to deputies questions.

All indicates that the Sejm will continue to work until the end of July or even till early August, that is nearly till the end of its 8th term of office in 3 months time, as next to the laws whose drafts are either still prepared or coming. [sentence as received] The parliament also plans to examine some aspects of such key issues as the coming economic 5-year period, economic reform, employees self-management, and the environmental protection.

The Sejm wound up debates this afternoon at 1845.

Draft Electoral Law Passed

LD291358 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 29 May 85

[Excerpt] The Sejm has adopted the draft electoral law to the Sejm of the PPR. There were 333 votes for the draft, one against, and one abstention.

As the second item on today's agenda, Stanislaw Zieba, minister of agriculture and food economy, delivered the government report on the state of agriculture and food economy in 1984. The discussion on this agendum has now begin.

Agricultural Improvements Noted

LD292110 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 29 May 85

[Excerpt] Let us recall that this morning Sejm deputies discussed the draft electoral law for the Polish Sejm and adopted it by a majority of votes.

Stanislaw Zieba, minister of agriculture and food economy, delivered a report on the second agenda item concerning the state of agriculture and the food economy in 1984.

Agriculture achieved, and in some basic domains considerably surpassed, the economic goals of 1984 and the provisions included in the 3-year plan to restore the country's economic stability. I think you will acquaint yourself with the figures in tomorrow's papers, so here are only a few important remarks.

For the first time for some years the steep decline was stopped and the number of farm animals, especially pigs and sheep, began to increase last year. Good results in agriculture and the food industry made possible regular supplies to the food market. In many branches market equilibrium was reached, and in some spheres of production there was a surplus of supply over demand. Increases in supplies, together with a flexible pricing policy, Minister Zieba said, will next permit curtailment of food rationing. As of 1 June the rationing of fat will be lifted.

Nobody who is honest, Stanislaw Zieba went on, can question the fact that the food market is getting stronger and in some spheres the equilibrium of supply and demand is being restored.

A report by the Commission for Agriculture, Food Economy, and Forestry on the implementation of a development program for the food economy during last year was delivered by Deputy Ryszard Gwizdala. I will focus on the concluding part of the report. A high level of agricultural production and a continuation of the positive trends can be secured in the coming years first of all through further quick deliveries of means of production and through investment. There is no need to look abroad for examples supporting this view. We have state, cooperative, and private farms where 80-60 [as heard] quintal of grain per hectare are obtained, which is almost double the national average. This level of production is due to land improvement, high and rational use of fertilizers, wide use of pesticides, and good technical equipment.

Zawadski on Electoral Law

LD292312 Warsaw PAP in English 1711 GMT 29 May 85

["Sylwester Zawadzki's Sejm address (Abridged Version)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, May 29 -- Today's debate closes many-month discussion on draft regulations on how to elect the Sejm (Polish Parliament).

The Sejm Extraordinary Committee forwards amendments to 41 articles out of the total number of 118 articles of the draft. Most amendments are of an editorial character, specifying the contents of the regulations and removing unclear points or gaps.

The Extraordinary Committee fully shared a view forwarded by the electorate that the system of appointing candidates is of the greatest significance from the point of view of democratizing the electoral process. It is important that the citizen's influence should not be limited exclusively to taking part in the act of voting itself, but that it should start already in the moment of proposing candidates. Voivodship authorities of the PUWP, the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party, the Pax Catholic Association, the Christian Scoial Association, the Polish Union of Lay Catholics, voivodship authorities or agreements not only of such social organizations of the most mass character as trade unions, the farmers' social and professional organiations, socialist youth unions, unions of war veterans and women but also other national social organizations have the right to forward candidates. [sentence as received]

The PRON National Council is entitled to propose candidates for the national electoral list.

The second stage of the procedure of selecting candidates is to consult them with the electorate.

When starting to finally formulate electoral lists, electoral conventions are obliged to examine all opinions and suggestions of the electorate. An important principle is formulated and it says that only these persons who were presented to the electorate either at meetings or in mass media can be placed on the list of candidates. This is binding even when changes are made in the list of candidates, however, not later than in 10 days preceding the date of the elections. [sentence as received]

Of course, electoral conventions will play a decisive role in singling out candidates. Electoral conventions play a political role of great significance and they should play it in keeping with the interests of the socialist state.

The forwarded draft proposes to elect part of the deputies, but no more than 15 per cent of their overall number, not from the lists of electoral regions, but from a national list one for the entire country. Such an institution has not yet been tested in any socialist state.

It is beyond doubt that the national list will better reflect the coalition way of exercising power than it would be possible in individual electoral regions. The coalition way of wielding power was formed and has been consolidating in Poland.

The solutions adopted in the draft regulations are not incompatible with any of the constitutional principles of the electoral law.

The voters of every electoral region can forward an application to recall deputies. The PRON national Council gives its opinion on such an application. Besides, the council itself can also forward such an application.

Apart from the questions discussed above, the tabled draft contains still other solutions testifying to progress in democratizing electoral law and concerning primarily the strengthening of guarantees to hold elections in keeping with law and order.

The introduction of by-elections, as the only form of filling vacancies in the Sejm, satisfies the postulates forwarded for many years.

The only legal form of depriving a deputy of his mandate during the term of office is his recall by the electorate.

The possibility of lodging protests by the electorate over violating electoral regulations is of great significance as a guarantee of holding elections in a lawful way.

The Supreme Court is an organ examining the protest and its opinion is a basis for the Sejm to finally decide on the fact that the election of the deputy is null and void or that the elections are null and void.

Every voter has the full right to cross out the candidate occupying the first place on the list. If he approves of the arrangement of the electoral list, he can cross out the second candidate. If he does not cross out any candidate, he must expect the ballot to go to the first of the candidates.

The democratization of the electoral law is another step in the process of the socialist renewal. The process is conditioned by objective needs of the development of socialism.

On behalf of the Extraordinary Committee, I table a motion to adopt the electoral regulations, having a profound conviction that the new regulations will contribute to electing citizens most worthy of the honour of deputies.

URSUS WORKERS CALLED UPON TO STRIKE IN JULY

AU310655 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 0626 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Yesterday the 12,000 workers of the Polish Ursus tractor company were called upon to strike in July.

Appropriate fliers were distributed in the company's neighborhood. Ursus is considered one of the strongholds of the banned "Solidarity" trade union.

Already in mid-May the underground organization of "Solidarity" had called upon the population to stage a 1-hour general strike protesting price hikes.

189 EXPELLED FROM PARTY DURING JAN-APR PERIOD

LD302037 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] This year adjudicating activity by viovodship party control commissions has been assessed by the Presidium of the Central Commission of Party Control. It was ascertained that the majority of commissions reacted correctly to behavior by party members contrary to the statute.

During the first 4 months of this year, party control commissions examined 780 cases concerning offences committed by party members: 189 persons were expelled from the party, and 598 received party fines. The meeting was chaired by Jerzy Urbanski.

RESOLUTIONS, MOTIONS COMMISSION ON INTELLIGENTSIA

LD301557 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] The Resolutions and Motions Commission established at the 19th PZPR Central Committee Plenum discussed the long-term program for implementing the plenum's decisions. It was decided that the tasks resulting fromthe program for improving the conditions for activity of the Polish intelligentsia should be defined so that responsibility for their implementation is unambiguous.

In a statement to PAP, Jozef Czyrek, chairman of the commission, pointed out that the issue of place and tasks for the intelligentsia in the socialist development of Poland was not exhausted when the 19th plenum ended but remains one of the important directions of party activity.

OPZZ DISCUSSES DRAFT TRADE UNION LAW AMENDMENTS

LD301037 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] The draft amendments to the Trade Union Law were discussed by a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Trade Union Accord [OPZZ]. It was stated that the draft is a compromise which in current conditions is acceptable to the trade unionists mainly because of the increase in the rights of the factory organizations. Further changes would require a completely new law.

At the same time, it is worth mentioning that the decision of the Warsaw Viovodship Court to enter OPZZ into the register of trade unions has now become valid, which means that OPZZ now has a legal status and formal basis to start statutory activity.

SUJKA, PACI'S PAJETTA DISCUSS PZPR-PCI COOPERATION

AU291421 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25-26 May 85 p 7

[Text] PAP, Rome -- On 23 May, Bogumil Sujka, deputy head of the PZPR Central Committee Foreign Department, met in Rome with Giancarlo Pajetta, PCI Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and with Antonio Rubbi, head of the PCI Central Committee Foreign Department. The sides exchanged information about the two parties' activities and discussed the scope and forms of further PZPR-PCI cooperation.

RAKOWSKI DISCUSSES CHURCH, ANTISTATE ACTIVITIES

LD292332 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Mieczyslaw Rakowski visited Stalowa Wola steelworks today at the invitation of the work force. The deputy premier met representatives of the 25,000-strong work force and answered several questions. He devoted most attention to issues connected with the proper functioning of the economy, utilization of technical and human reserves and the housing construction.

Mieczyslaw Rakowski also discussed the state-church relations and the hostile activity of opponents of socialism in the country and abroad.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION HEAD

LD292053 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski has received Kazimierz Morawski, chairman of the Christian Social Association. The role of the association in the process of national accord was underscored during the talks. Issues of social involvement of Catholics and lay Christians were also discussed.

MICHALEK SPEAKS AT PEASANTS DAY CONCERT

AU291252 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25-26 May 85 p 2

[Speech by PZPR Central Committee Secretary Zbigniew Michalek at the 24 May concert at the Polish Theater in Warsaw to mark Peasants Day]

[Excerpts] Esteemed Comrades and friends; esteemed farmers and agricultural employees: The politically organized people's movement in Poland is 90 years old.

People in agricultural labor have been celebrating their holiday for over 80 years now. This is a beautiful jubilee, worthy of the highest recognition. In Poland, Peasants Day has risen to the status of a national holiday. On this day, millions of workers and broad sections of the intelligentsia join with their hearts and minds those who feed the country because our goals are common, and also common is our home -- People's Poland.

Esteemed participants! The successful development of rural areas and agriculture may only take place in social calm, with the rural areas unified around their vital interest, and by everyone engaging in harmonious joint activity toward the socioeconomic goals defined by the PZPR and ZAL, goals which permit the development of agriculture and the agricultural-food industry. This is not just a slogan, but the obvious truth. After all, every patriot sincerely wants our people's fatherland to finally stand on its feet, and wants life in it to develop for the benefit of Poles in general.

That is why we too are opposed to confusing rural residents, sowing unrest, creating a climate of an uncertain tomorrow, and general negation. These destructive activities by the domestic and foreign adversary are harming most of all the vital interests of rural inhabitants themselves. Therefore this must be resolutely opposed.

A particularly important role is borne by the local, cooperative, and workers self-management bodies. The shaping of a suitable social climate in rural areas, so important for their harmonious development, depends on the good activity of these bodies. They may count on help and support from party primary bodies and cells, as well as from ZSL circles. We support everything which serves to consolidate our state and the building of a better tomorrow. This is also how we will behave in the future.

Self-management bodies may and should also perform a more active role than so far in improving living conditions in rural areas, among other ways by initiating the construction and modernization of the rural social and technical infrastructure. This way they may bring about a settlement of the social differences still existing between town and country.

Young people may to a major extent provide the future shape for rural areas. However, what is needed here is young people's initiative, commitment, drive, and consistency in overcoming all difficulties.

Youth organizations, especially the Union of Polish Socialist Youth (ZSMP) and Union of Rural Youth (ZMW) have a particuarly broad field for initiatives like this. After all, this activity contains an important educational element. For we usually value and respect what we have been given and what we have achieved easily less than what we have earned with great but honest labor.

Le us now do our utmost to ensure that this year's agricultural results are not worse than last year's and to make 1985 go down in memory as another stage on the road to self-sufficiency in food. The most recent years have been favorable to Polish agriculture. We achieved significant progress in plant production, and improvement is occurring and favorable trends are establishing themselves in animal production. We are pleased that many peasant and state farms and agricultural production cooperatives are achieving increasingly better results and that many of them have become centers of production and social progress -- an example for others to follow.

To mark the approaching 90th anniversary of the political people's movement and of Peasants Day, I convey to all farmers and agricultural employees on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee leadership sincere greetings and wishes for all success. May you be happy in your work and personal lives, dear friends. We also convey warm greetings to members of the XSL, who, together with PZPR members and broad masses of nonparty social activists, are acting for the sake of our rural areas, for the sake of the people's fatherland's successful development. May Polish rural areas develop in peace and calm -- for the good of all Poles.

CEAUSESCU CABLES HONECKER FROM ABOARD PLANE

AU301933 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1858 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 30/5/1985 -- In a telegram sent to Erich Honecker from aboard the presidential aircraft on his return trip to Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu expressed his "thankfulness" for the comradely reception and hospitality we have enjoyed throughout our visit to your country."

I am sure, President Nicolae Ceausescu showed [as received], that, in the spirit of our talks these days and of the understandings we have come at, the good relations of friendship and collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the German Democratic Republic, between the Romanian Communist Party and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany will see, through our joint efforts, an even stronger many-sided development, in the interest and for the benefit of the peoples of our countries, of the general cause of socialism, cooperation and peace worldwide.

I take this opportunity, to add to our farewell our cordial wishes of good health and happiness to you, and of progress and prosperity to the people of the German Democratic Republic Nicolae Ceausescu concluded his telegram.

Returns to Bucharest

AU301829 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1756 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 30/5/1985 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, who paid an official visit of friendship to the German Democratic Republic at head of a party and state delegation, returned to Bucharest in the evening of May 30.

The RCP and Romanian state leader, the other members of the delegation were welcomed at Otopeni Airport by full and alternate members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, secretaries of the CC of the RCP, members of the Romanian Government, representatives of central institutions, mass and public organizations.

84 ROMANIANS SEEK POLITICAL ASYLUM IN SWEDEN

LD291050 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] A new type of refugees arrived at Trelleborg over the Whitsun weekend. Among the 135 asylum-seekers there were 84 people from Romania, all of whom have asked for political asylum in Sweden. The Romanians have passports that are not valid for a return to their home country and exit visas for the United States. They had intended to emigrate there, but now they have asked to be allowed to stay in Sweden.

PLANINC MEETS WITH COMMERCE SECRETARY BALDRIGE

LD302241 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1750 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Washington, May 30 (TANJUG) -- Prospects for promoting and expanding bilateral economic relations were the main topic of Yugoslav Prime Minister Milka Planinc's talks with U.S. Foreign Trade Secretary Malcolm Baldrige in Washington.

Commodity trade between the two countries is unsatisfactory in terms of both the volume and the structure, stress Washington newspapers specialising in economy. According to JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, Yugoslavia's exports to the United States cover only 70 per cent of its imports from this country: The two countries have pointed out that the question of increasing and adjusting commodity trade should not be dealt with by restrictions by one side but rather by adjustment accompanied by an increase in overall trade.

American newspapers write that it would be realistic to expect Yugoslavia to sell in America up to 90,000 "Jugo" passenger cars a year. Some assessments say in three to four years the "Jugo" alone could earn Yugoslavia as much as its present hard currency exports to the United States put together.

American newspapers stress other possibilities for cooperation and that the new Yugoslav law on joint investments has aroused much interest among U.S. businessmen.

TANJUG REPORTS 30 MAY SFRY PRESIDENCY SESSION

LD302311 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1555 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, 30 May (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency today was informed about the Federal Executive Council's immediate and future activity and measures in implementing this year's economic and developing policy.

At the session, presided over by Radovan Vlajkovic, the need was stressed for strengthening cooperation between the federal and republican organs, for faster and more efficient agreement-reaching and decisionmaking when adopting and implementing measures aimed at realizing the established economic policy.

The Presidency particularly insisted that all political, state, and economic subjects -- from organizations of associated labor, municipalities, the republics and provinces, to the federation -- should bear responsibility for the way in which adopted measures and decisions are being carried out, with political and legal sanctions imposed on all those who refuse to discharge or avoid discharging their constitutional and social duties.

Other issues under the SFRY Presidency's constitutional jurisdiction were also discussed at the session.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN PRAISES TIES WITH USSR

LD301702 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1235 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, May 30 (TANJUG) -- June 2 this year marks the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Belgrade Declaration.

In the declaration, signed in Belgrade 30 years ago by the Governments of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, fundamental principles of relations and cooperation between the two countries were jointly determined.

"We commemorate the 30th anniversary of the Belgrade Declaration in conditions of broadly developed, stable and friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union, which confirm the historic importance, value and actuality of these principles", spokesman of the Yugoslav Government Ambbor Zeljko Jeglic said today.

The Belgrade Declaration expressed both sides' wish not only to surmount a difficult period in mutual relations, but to give to these relations the content which will correspond to the interests of the two countries' peoples, in keeping with the long-standing friendship, strengthened in the four-year struggle against fascism, Jeglic stressed.

The principles set down in the Belgrade Declaration reflect the demand of the time we live in.

The document of historic importance starts from the indivisibility of peace, the respect of sovereignty, independence, integrity, equality, peaceful coexistence, mutual respect and non-interference in internal affairs, the stand that the question of internal structure, different social systems and different forms of socialist development are exclusively the affair of the people of countries in question. These are the principles on the basis of which socialist non-aligned Yugoslavia, following consistently the Tito road, builds relations with all countries, Jeglic stressed.

Owing to the principles of the Belgrade Declaration, differences appearing normally as a consequence of different international positions of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union and their own roads of internal development are no impediment to the successful development of mutual relations, Jeglic said.

In closing his statement Jeglic stressed: "We are convinced that on the basis of the Belgrade Declaration principles the Yugoslav-Soviet relations will continue to develop comprehensively, that the friendship between our peoples will continue strengthening, all in the interest of the two counties, peace and socialism in the world".

RAIL TRAFFIC AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ALBANIA

LD300240 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1858 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, May 30 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Albania have reached an agreement on the organization of rail freight traffic. After two-week negotiations, an agreement was concluded today between the Yugoslav and Albanian Governments on the organizing of border rail freight traffic between the two countries. The agreement was signed by heads of the Yugoslav and Albanian delegations — Deputy Chairman of the Federal Committee for Traffic and Communications Andrej Grahor and Deputy Minister of Communications Ferdinand Tako, respectively.

After the Titograd-Kadar railway line is opened, the agreement will enable freight transport from Albania to Yugoslavia and other countries. International-technical and other standards in freight traffic will be applied.

The two countries' delegations also agreed to continue talks on the promotion of bilateral cooperation in maritime, road and air traffic, and PTT communications.

BULGARIA'S VERSION OF ITS WW II ROLE VIEWED

LD281626 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1044 GMT 28 May 85

[By Sava Mijalkovic]

[Text] Sofia, May 28 (TANJUG) -- The Bulgarian Army's "decisive and historic contribution" to the liberation of southern, southeastern and parts of western Yugoslavia as well as of areas in Hungary and Austria is a topic being spoken of in Bulgaria day in and day out in recent weeks. Bulgaria also contributed to the liberation of Greece and Albania as well as of "other peoples and countries in the enslaved Europe," it is being claimed at the same time.

Nowhere is being mentioned, however, and still less is being explained that the fascist Bulgaria was a very active and reliable ally of the Hitlerite Germany and the Axis powers between the spring of 1941 and the autumn of 1944, when Red Army units entered its territory.

It is being asserted that Bulgaria "gave not a single voluntary either for the east front or for the front against the U.S. and England," but nowhere being pointed out is that Bulgaria kept under a brutal occupation nearly all of Macedonia and eastern Serbia (parts of Yugoslavia) all that time.

Also not being mentioned is that the Bulgarian Army, together with troops of Germany's Wehrmacht, kept settling its accounts in blood with fighters of the People's Liberation Army in all those parts of Yugoslavia. The crimes committed by Bulgarian fascists were explained away as their "liberation mission."

An explanation of how it happened that in both world wars Bulgaria found itself on a "wrong side" was made by Kristo Kristov, director of the Institute for History of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. In his words, to be found in both cases are two Bulgarias: first a bourgeois and then a monarcho-fascist, i.e. wrong, and a Bulgaria of the masses of people at large, i.e. right. In both cases the "wrong" one prevailed over the "right" one, Kristov considered.

In announcing a new escalation in marking Bulgaria's participation in and its contribution to the allied victory in World War Two, Academician Kristov emphasized that it would not be enough to say that it was a "fatherland war" (as the present official version says), but it should be said that it was an "all people's war."

Kristov corroborated that by claiming that Bulgaria's participation in the last months of World War Two against Germany's nazism was a continuation of the "armed antifascio [as received] struggle in Bulgaria as early as from June, 1941." Anyhow, he did not try to quote facts as arguments of the dimensions of that "armed struggle" being revealed in Sofia after four and a half decades.

ITALIAN MILITARY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

LD302045 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1537 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, May 30 (TANJUG) -- Chief of the General Staff of Defence of the Republic of Italy Lamberto Bartolucci, who headed a military delegation on an official visit to Yugoslavia and its Armed Forces, left Yugoslavia today.

At Batajanica Airport the distinguished visitor and members of the military delegation from Italy were seen off by Chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army Col. General Petar Graccanian, and his associates. Present at the seeing-off ceremony was also Italian Ambassador to Yugoslavia Massimo Castaldo.

KOSOVO 'HOSTILE GROUP' MEMBERS SENTENCED IN PEC

LD301716 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1437 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Pec, 30 May (TANJUG) -- The Pec District Gourt Grand Council, presided over by Judge Uda Macaj, today passed sentence on members of the "Patriotic Organization-Ideals" hostile group. The sentences range from 3 to 8 years.

Robert Rasaj was given a sentence of 8 years; Hava Salja, 7 years; Zurafeta Murici, 5 and 1/2 years; and Avni Hadzaj, 4 and 1/2 years. The juveniles S.K. and Z.S. received 3 years each while the juvenile E.A. was acquitted for lack of evidence.

They were all sentenced for the criminal act of conspiring to carry out hostile activity, the ultimate objective of which was the realization of the irredentist slogan "The Republic of Kosovo." The group's ringleaders Robert Rasaj and Hava Salja embarked upon their hostile activity in 1982 by distributing leaflets and pamphlets of hostile content which called for celebrations to mark the second annivesary of 1981 demonstrations and 28 November -- Day of the Albanian Flag.

They wrote hostile slogans and attempted to form a hostile group and recruit members.

Some time later, in 1984 in fact, they were joined by the others sentenced, all students at the 11th May secondary school center in Pec.

As students at the school, they tried to boycott celebrations marking the school's 70th anniversary. At that time, hostile slogans written by them used to appear on the school's walls.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS REPORT SAYS SECURITY 'FAVORABLE'

LD302255 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1806 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, May 30 (TANJUG) -- An annual report on the work of the Yugoslav Secretariat for Internal Affairs, presented to the Federal Assembly this afternoon, stresses that no major, large-scale disruptions of law and order took place last year and that the contry's overall security was favourable.

In 1984, Internal Affairs organs brought 809 charges for criminal and 4,268 charges for other offences. The State Security Service detected 52 foreign and Yugoslav citizens working for foreign intellignce services. A total of 2,881 illegal border crossing attemps were prevented, and 209 firearms and large quantity of ammunition confiscated.

Seventy criminal charges were brought against individuals and groups cooperating with hostile emigre terrorist organizations. Last year, two illegal organizations and 11 illegal groups were detected in the Yugoslav Province of Kosovo, and two illegal organizations in the Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, numbering a total of 200 persons. A total of 224 criminal charges and 435 charges for other offences were brought against persons acting from the positions of Albanian chauvinism and separatism last year.

Criminal proceedings were instituted against 706 foreign citizens, 1,962 were expelled from Yugoslavia, and 10,000 were charged with various non-criminal offences. The number of refugees in Yugoslavia rose by 32.8 percent. The authorities granted 1.28 million visas to citizens of countries with which Yugoslavia has no agreement abolishing visas.

Prosecution of Yugoslav trade representatives applying for political asylum abroad after embezzling large sums of money and fleeing the country still poses a problem, the report said.

Last year the authorities confiscated 3,730 kg of narcotics, including more than 50 kg of heroin. About 250,000 dollars equivalent in counterfeit bank notes was also seized, the Internal Affairs Secretariat's annual report said.

SFRY, REPUBLICAN BODIES DEBATE ECONOMIC BILLS

CRP Hears Objections

AU241650 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 May 85 p 3

[S.V. report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 21 May -- Will the foreign exchange bill encourage higher exports and inflow of foreign exchange? Will it ease the burden of foreign debt? Will it encourage development so that we will not become a technological colony of the developed countries? Does it stand on the line of strengthening self-management and the sovereign responsibility of associated labor for production and development?

Marjan Markovic, delegate of Slovenia in the Legislative and Juridical Commission of the SFRY Assembly Chamber of Republics and Provinces [CRP], today answered these questions with a categorical, "No!" He even asserted at some time that with some of its provisions the bill constitutes "an attack on the constitutional order."

Big Words...

Such an introduction to the discussion in this commission today indicated all the complexity of the work that is facing the delegate structures -- not only those in the building on the Belgrade Revolution Boulevard -- in connection with the adoption of the new law on foreign exchange dealings.

In a prepared speech, which he read during the so-called debate in principle, Markovic said that the legislator wants to establish with the bill "an issue of rights to foreign exchange." With the foreign exchange distribution system, he said, the proposer of the bill legalizes what until now has been a semilegal administrative hindering of the rights and freedoms of associated labor in expanded reproduction.

Markovic also resented the fact that the bill grants to the system of chambers of economy and business associations rights which according to the Constitution may belong only to associated labor and its direct links for the purpose of joint production and exports.

Similar remarks regarding the bill were presented before Markovic by Antun Bubic, delegate of Croatia, in a much more pithy form.

The bill, he asserts, is not in conformity with the needs of our joining in the international division of labor, it does not strengthen export motivations, it limits the association of labor on export programs, and with its import schemes it introduces "a distribution of development and technological progress."

....And Poor Arguments

In this torrent of accusations against the proposed changes, Bubic and Markovic seemed at least in this initial discussion to be satisfied with big words and assessments, without supporting them with proper arguments. This seemed to have been left for later stages of work and for "more appropriate" assembly bodies.

This was probably the reason that there was no discussion in the commission; these two, explicitly critical pleadings were heard, but other delegates and representatives of the Federal Executive Council [FEC] found it necessary to leave them, by and large, without any comment of their own. Only the assessment that it was "an attack on the constitutional system" was categorically rejected -- by Branko Sotra on behalf of the proposers. Vlada Janovic, secretary of the commission, cited the ruling by the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia about the discrepancy between the present Foreign Exchange Law and the Constitution in which he saw the justification for the direction of the proposed changes.

A careful observer of this discussion could not avoid the following painful impression: In all these politizations of issues, the Constitution was once again used to support positions completely opposed to it.

New Draft Proposed

AU241658 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 23 May 85 p 7

[Branka Kaljevic report]

[Excerpts] The first assembly discussion on the package of bills on economic relations with foreign countries, conducted yesterday for several hours in the Committee for Socioeconomic Relations of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber, indicates that an even stormier discussion of the foreign exchange law, the law on credit relations with foreign countries, and the law on trade of goods and services with foreign countries is yet to come.

Having remarked that the bills are incomplete, especially in the transitional provisions which ought to bring us to a convertible dinar and stability in business relations with foreign countries, Rade Roter (Slovenia) informed the delegates of the committee that the SR of Slovenia, in agreement with the SR of Croatia, has prepared a new draft of the foreign exchange bill, which will be shortly submitted to the delegates of the assemblies of Slovenia and Croatia. If this bill is adopted in the republican Assemblies of Slovenia and Croatia, it will be submitted to the SFRY Assembly along with the package of measures proposed on the same set on problems by the FEC which were discussed yesterday. He was of the opinion that a discussion about transitional measures cannot be conducted without a program of measures to implement all the three laws. Roter also remarked that more than one-half of the articles of the proposed foreign exchange bill do not mention associated labor. Workers are in fact to be deprived of the right to do anything in economic relations with foreign countries. Presenting the views of the grassroots, Roter added that representatives of associated labor in Slovenia also believe that in the event the solutions offered for the transitional period are accepted, one can forget about exports next year.

Chairman Huso Radonic was the first to react to Roter's announcement that another foreign exchange bill is being prepared: Any discussion of another bill, about which we have no idea, would mean a rejection at the very beginning of the proposed laws on economic relations with foreign countries.

Federal Chamber Discussion

LD301015 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0807 GMT 27 May 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 27 May (TANJUG) -- The Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, presided over by Mustafa Sabic, today discussed three laws on economic relations with foreign countries. These laws are expected to contribute greatly to settling the foreign exchange market and foreign exchange transactions.

The most important one is a draft law on foreign exchange transactions, the second one is a draft law on credit relations with foreign countries, and the last one is a draft law on the marketing of goods and services, all of which should be adopted by the consensus of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces. Although this process is under way the Federal Chamber wants to contribute by its participation in the discussion on these laws, bearing in mind the importance of these legislative projects for economic activity as a whole and for the stabilization of foreign exchange and monetary movements. According to the SFRY Assembly procedures the Federal Chamber as an interested party gives its opinion on these laws to the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces which certainly is a valuable help and considerably facilitates the work of the authorized chamber of the SFRY Assembly.

Views on foreign exchange transactions have differed since the beginning. All the republics and provinces agree that a number of changes must be made, but some of them are in favor of more radical changes, while the others would be satisfied with minor changes. This was proved once again at today's discussion which preceded the adoption of views by the Federal Chamber.

Huso Radoncic was the first to take the floor in the discussion on the package of laws. He pointed out that a debate on this theme, held in the Committee for Socioeconomic Relations, showed that these regulations are needed to concretize the orientations contained in the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization which are related to economic relations with foreign countries. Though there were many objections to the drafts offered, insisting on the dinar becoming the sole means of payment in the country and insisting that foreign exchange should be used only for international transactions were not called in question, Radoncic pointed out. The need to establish a foreign exchange market, which is also one of the main characteristics of the new law on foreign exchange transactions, was not disputed either, according to Radoncic.

Jolanda Slokar had many objections on the proposed solutions. She noted, among other things, that these drafts would have a negative influence on exports, in other words, on foreign exchange influx precisely because, as she put it, they do not give enough stimulus for the marketing of goods abroad.

Batric Jovanovic said that the draft law on foreign exchange transactions, which was prepared by the Federal Executive Council [FEC], undoubtedly represents an important step in the direction of resocializing foreign exchange and consequently of the unified Yugoslav market. However, he added, it contains a number of provisions which are not in keeping with the Constitution and the program of stabilization.

Drago Mravljak assessed the value of the proposed drafts on the basis of the contribution they will make to increased exports, which will be our basic target in the years ahead. From this point of view he made the assessment that the proposed versions of the laws on foreign currency business and of the law on credit relations with foreign countries are unacceptable because they do not boost and motivate exports enough.

In saying that he is putting forward the views stemming from associated labor, Bojan Skarja expressed the fear that the new regulations do not contain adequate economic stimuli for exports, although the great importance of the sale of our goods on the world market is continually stressed. For this reason associated labor and exporters demand that responsibility be established should it happen that the laws result in effects opposite to those set out as the objective.

In endorsing the basic concept of the proposed laws Ceda Stojisavljevic took the proposers to task for not taking adequate account of the position of producers of agricultural and food produce and of energy products which constitute an important substitution for Yugoslav imports.

Alojzija Planinsek stressed that the main weakness of the new bills is that they do not make it possible for work organizations to retain the foreign currency which they have earned. In his view, and as a result of the above, there is no real motive for increasing exports, especially in the convertible currency area where our biggest debts are. To stimulate our export economy, she stressed, should be the main objective of sorting out our economic relations with foreign countries.

Unlike Planinsek, Zarko Kolenda believes that these bills are not about stimulating the export economy (he wondered what that is about other than stimulating economic activity as a whole). In proposing that the concept offered should constitute the basis on which to build a new foreign currency system, Kolenda pleaded that the new system should avoid red tape as much as possible.

In Joze Utenkar's assessment, and he stressed that he spoke on the basic of consultations held with associated labor in the tourist economy, these proposals are a retrograde step. Very soon, Utenkar believes, we shall be lining up outside the banks for import permits.

According to Stevo Stanivukovic the export economy is warning that the proposed solutions are not stimulating it while at the same time they are encouraging imports and debts abroad.

Dusan Alimpic pleaded for preferential treatment for the exporter, on whom, in his view, there should be no restrictions to discourage export growth. He stressed that we should avoid banning exports because this multiplies the difficulties not only for those involved in the ban but for the whole area in which they operate.

Tatjana Holjevac-Koren believes that the proposed laws are no guarantee for higher export expansion or for securing foreign currency to repay debts. She warned that centralizing foreign currency does not guarantee deadlines for repaying debts to foreign partners.

Speaking on behalf of the shipbuilding industry and the catering and tourist economy Tomislav Kovac stressed that the solutions they have been offered put their production cycle in the balance. "There is no priority; you have to sell your foreign currency and when your turn comes for your bill to be paid it is a different matter and this is enough to make people nervous, deprive them of confidence, and demoralize them," said Kovac.

Zarija Martinovic stressed that restoring the dinar to the standing of a national currency represents such a big step forward in the proposed foreign currency law that it should be supported for that reason alone.

Because we haven't got enough foreign currency and because there will be a shortage of it during the transitional period as well, there is the danger of excessive red tape, warned Anton Vratusa. He warned that a system of foreign currency rights will not help us a great deal, that will only happen if we have a system which will strengthen production as an instrument to be included in the international division of labor. We should avoid everything, said Vratusa, that will hamper self-management association and the export of highly processed goods on the basis of this association.

Borislav Srebric, vice president of the FEC, then asked to take the floor. He said that all the issues brought up should be carefully examined -- that is to say that all the facts speaking either in favor or against specific solutions should be argued in a balanced way. He remarked that in the discussions FEC proposals are attributed qualities which they do not have, which he went on to prove by referring to some essential observations concerning the proposed solutions.

Having pointed out the need for individual observations, because of their importance, to be discussed in detail, Srebric singled out the one suggesting that the new foreign currency law open up unlimited import opportunities. If this were so we would have gone completely wrong, said Srebric. He explained that in a future system any increased imports will be tied to export and to our overall economic relations with foreign countries. Against the view that the law is based on excessive red tape Srebric pointed out that to the greatest possible extent the FEC tries to adopt solutions that can be applied directly and that in relation to the present situation the administrative side has been halved. He drew attention to the fact that pooling labor and resources is primarily a matter for the Law on Associated Labor and the Law on Extended Reproduction and asked for the solutions inherent in the foreign currency law which hamper association to be spelled out. If it is thought that foreign currency should be an instrument of association, then it is not possible, stressed Srebric, because that would amount to a function on the domestic market and we all are working against that.

In connection with the criticism that the law does not provide guarantees for high exports Srebric remarked that there is no foreign currency system that can guarantee an automatic increase in exports and which can replace increased production and changes in associated labor.

He spoke at length about the fact that the law does not open up room for uncontrolled debts abroad. He stressed that this is tied up with the individual ability of a work organization. Business banks could take only short-term credits and do so exclusively within the context of the payments balance sheet, while the national banks could incur debts in respect to every specific case only on the basis of the law.

Srebric also referred to various views on the importance of substituting imports, warning that it is desirable and useful but that it cannot be a development criterion because substitution -- which means stepping up production costs -- is economically harmful.

The last person to take part in the discussion was Dusan Pekic who stressed that work organizations support any change which will contribute to an income-based export motivation; that is to say that they support the basic principles on which the three laws are based.

In conclusion of its session the Federal Chamber adopted a VIEW [uppercase as received] which stresses that it is necessary to make changes in the existing legal provisions concerning our economic relations with foreign countries.

The Federal Chamber endorses the basic principles of the proposed system of our economic relations with foreign countries and the basic solutions which will ensure: that the dinar is the sole legal means of payment in the country and that foreign currency is used exclusively for payments in international trade, and that the unified foreign currency market functions well, that income motivation to increase economically rational exports and the substitution of imports and for faster and more extensive inclusion in the international division of labor is stepped up; that workers in organizations of associated labor and other forms of self-management association and mergers have the same socioeconomic status in the area of economic relations with foreign countries as they have within the totality of social reproduction.

The chamber stresses that the unified Yugoslav market can function if the dinar operates in it as the only measure of value and as the only method of payment. It must be ensured therefore that in practical terms the dinar should fulfill the function of the sole legal means of payment in the country.

Foreign currency and commodity reserves have a significant role to play in the functioning of the foreign currency market and for the unified Yugoslav market. More substantial and stable foreign currency reserves and objective criteria for the use of foreign currency reserves are required.

The view goes on to stress that the system of economic relations with foreign countries, in the service of our development and economic policy, should contribute to a constant and stable increase in exports, which is our strategic orientation in implementing the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization.

Proceeding from the view that the policy of a realistic dinar exchange rate should be an instrument for stimulating exports, other economic measures too must be taken to stimulate selective exports. A single realistic dinar exchange rate cannot make good many shortcomings of our economy in the area of economic relations with foreign countries.

A realistic dinar exchange rate has an exceptionally important role to play in the system of economic relations with foreign countries and in the policy of developing these relations.

The policy of a realistic dinar exchange rate should ensure stability and security for self-management subjects and their efforts to constantly increase rational exports.

The proposed solutions in these draft laws are bound up with implementing the dinar convertibility. An effort should be made during the work ahead to devise stimulating solutions which will help implement the orientation concerning the dinar convertibility faster and therefore the implementation of permanent systemic solutions in the area of economic relations with foreign countries.

The law should establish the criteria on the basis of which the banks will obtain the powers to engage in business with foreign countries and that will foil any regionalization of foreign currency between the empowered banks in the overall Yugoslav economic area.

The chamber stresses in particular that it is essential for the normal functioning of the foreign currency market and for the unified Yugoslav market that banking should be freed from its local and republican-provincial dependence. This is why during the work ahead the proposed solutions in connection with the role of the banks should be checked.

To make sure our entire banking system is functioning in keeping with the proposed solutions always ensuring the liquidity of our country as far as our payments abroad are concerned, a unified interbanking information system must be organized whose protagonist must be the Yugoslav National Bank.

In view of the explicitly high level of indebtedness of some inadequately developed republics and of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, this law should devise appropriate solutions for a higher share of the developed environments in the commitments for the joint foreign currency resources requirements at the federal level, and also appropriate solidarity as regards the repayment of earlier debts.

The chamber particularly stresses that in the further work concerning the elaboration of these laws an effort should be made to devise such solutions as will relate more to objective economic criteria established by the law and to the possible greatest extent to cut out administrative subjectivism at all levels. This is why appropriate changes inherent in the proposed solutions in the drafts of these laws must be carried out.

The chamber believes that the laws and legislative acts must be adopted by a deadline which will ensure its application starting with 1 January 1986.

Critical views were expressed at the sessions of the Federal Chamber and of the Committee for Social Economic Relations that the proposed temporary solutions are unspecific regarding the import of commodities and services and debts incurred abroad, without the responsibility of factors which are import-orientated, that is to say are orientated to incur debts abroad, with exports to repay the resources of the organization of associated labor through reciprocal association or through their empowered banks.

All these proposals and suggestions will be placed before the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces and the FEC and also before the republican and provincial assemblies.

Serbian Assembly Objections

LD282245 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1309 GMT 28 May 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 28 May (TANJUG) -- The Serbian Assembly today discussed a package of documents dealing with economic policy. Planning documents on the long-term development of Yugoslavia and the republic up to year 2,000 were endorsed in principle, while the package of federal bills met with a large number of fundamental objections.

The delegates of the Serbian Assembly negatively assessed the implementation of economic stabilization. The economy of Serbia continues to be burdened by major problems and the fact that the economic activity had been rather slow in the first months of this year points to all the seriousness of the situation and the need to take more resolute measures.

The delegates endorsed draft planning documents in Yugoslavia and the republic until the year 2,000, judging that they were in keeping with the other guidelines contained in the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization.

However, planning for Yugoslavia's development should not exclude the problem of Serbia's economic lag. General guidelines from the draft plan, the Serbian Assembly considers, are not proportionate to the seriousiness of the problem. As regards the long-term plan on the development of Serbia, the delegates above all consider that it lacks specifics. It is clear that this development must rely on our own forces, but they must be correctly oriented and we must exploit our own knowledge to the maximum, because this is the imperative imposed by major changes in the world and by a new technological revolution. Without radical changes in the development, desired aims will not be attained.

The delegates of the Serbian Assembly had many fundamental objections to the federal bills dealing with economic relations with foreign countries. This applies to bills on foreign exchange transactions, credit relations, the marketing of commodities and services, and the program of measures and activities designed to create the conditions so that the foreign exchange market can function. The place, role, and competence of authorized banks must be clearly defined by law, otherwise the further territorialization of foreign exchange would be imminent. The clearing account must also be more precisely defined so that all the solutions are valid for both currency zones. The assembly reminded that work organizations were justified in fearing that the present "stinting" of foreign exchange would be replaced by the stinting of rights, because the law allows the rescheduling of established rights.

SERBIAN LC CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON ELECTION TASKS

LD302047 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0941 GMT 30 May 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 30 May (TANJUG) -- The activity of the LC and the work of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium have been dominated by economic problems, Radisa Gacic, secretary of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, said in his introductory report at today's session of the Serbian LC Central Committee. On the agenda are the report on the work of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium and some aspects of the Serbian LC's activities during the past year and the tasks of the Serbian LC's organizations and bodies in connection with the elections.

We have reached the conclusion several times, Gacic stressed, that the vital parts of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program are being implemented at an impermissibly slow rate and in an insufficiently harmonious manner. Even after the adoption of very clear attitudes in this connection there has been a lack of implementation of what are known as the systemic laws and the vital economic policy instruments aimed at reducing the state's administrative interference in the economic processes and opening a wider area to the effect of economic laws.

We face very stubborn openly or tacitly expressed resistance of the etatist-bureaucratic and technocratic forces. The essence of this resistance is that it seeks to defend the acquired privileged and monopoly positions and, to the detriment of society's broader interests, protect diverse partial interests that are, not infrequently, backed even by the most responsible political factors. The economic and even political disintegration of the entire structure of society, the way disintegration processes overcome integration processes, inequality, the constant strife between the etatist structures, the excessive length of the process of coordination of views and the inefficiency with which decisions are made at nearly all levels of organized society -- from the basic organization to the federation -- are hindering efforts to overcome the economic crisis and threatening the development prospects of the whole country and, needless to say, of our own republic as well, Gacic stressed.

The consequences of such a state of affairs are making themselves felt and manifesting themselves most seriously through the existing and growing social stratification. This makes the LC duty-bound to wage a resolute struggle for the rapid and effective settling of acute problems. The consistency and results in this struggle must be the main criterion during the forthcoming election activity.

In the Serbian LC, Gacic added, we have clearly opted for changes in the political and economic systems which will genuinely consolidate the position and role of workers in associated labor and in society along with the simultaneous suppression of the etatist, bureaucratic, group-property, and other forms of usurpation.

Gacic stressed that throughout the Serbian LC, in every one of its bodies and organizations, exceptional attention should be paid to the key questions of stabilization. We must focus all our energies on the effort to raise production and productivity, increase exports, ease the burden imposed on the economy, increase employment, and take steps to protect the standard of living.

Gacic also spoke about the attitudes of the 18th Serbian LC Central Committee session. In our past activity, he said, we have paid considerable attention to the problems involved in the realization of the constitutional position of the SR of Serbia and the socialist autonomous provinces, the building of unity and of life together in the SR of Serbia, and the promotion of relations in the Serbian LC. Numerous questions of importance for the state of these relations and their development have been raised. It was shown that in the Serbian LC we hold different ideopolitical views on these questions. It is striking that these differences manifested themselves particularly strongly at the time when we were discussing questions of fundamental importance for our republic and the Serbian LC in the Central Committee and adopting our attitudes to them.

Consequently, in the period up to the congress, the Serbian LC has the serious obligation of overcoming through constructive and principled debates the difference of views on relations in the SR of Serbia and the Serbian LC, achieving unity of ideopolitical views, and finding the optimum solutions. The next session of the LCY Central Committee and the Serbian LC Central Committee, which will discuss the realization and further development of the constitutional concept of the Yugoslav federation and the SR of Serbia as a self-managing and state community will represent an important step in this direction.

Gacic devoted a part of his report to the realization of the LCY's leading role and the consolidation of ideological unity and unity of action. It was clear that unless full unity is achieved on the basis of the principle of democratic centralism throughout the LCY -- from the Central Committee down to the basic organization -- the LC will not be able to meet its obligations and live up to its responsibilities.

The latest analyses of the state of affairs and developments in the class and social composition of the Serbian LC indicate that we are facing a serious loss of interest, primarily among the workers and the young, in the LC. On the one hand, admissions have dropped while on the other, there has been a visible increase in the number of those, particularly workers, who leave the ranks of the LC. The basic thrust of our struggle to overcome this state of affairs must be through the more rapid and resolute settling of the key social problems, particularly those that affect the economic and social position of the workers and the young.

After speaking in favor of a resolute struggle for the further development of socialist self-management, Gacic stressed that at the same time we have to settle accounts with all the anticommunist, antiself-management and antisocialist forces that are becoming increasingly clamorous in the present complex and difficult situation. We must defeat the view that ideological battle is something abstract, that it is reserved only for certain forums, institutions, and a narrow circle of people entrusted with this sphere of work.

Gacic particularly stressed the need for struggle against forum-type work and for the affirmation of collective work and personal responsibility.

The Central Committee, the Presidium, and the other organizations and bodies of the LC have acted completely openly during this period.

Cooperation with the public media has been good and the public has been regularly kept informed on all important actions.

Gacic stressed that experience gained so far indicates that in order to further promote relations in the Serbian LC it is necessary, apart from improving the methods of work, to build united ideopolitical attitudes on the essence and character of relations in the Serbian LC and on the statutory changes which will ensure the functioning of the Serbian LC as a united organization based on the principles of democratic centralism while at the same time bearing in mind the fact that the Vojvodina LC and Kosovo LC represent integral parts of the Serbian LC.

Gacic also spoke about the forthcoming elections in the Serbian LC, due to be held during the period of the immediate preparations for the 10th Serbian LC Congress and the 13th LCY Congress.

It was proven quite clearly and beyond doubt during the all-party debate that the working class of Yugoslavia needs a strong LC, ideopolitically united, consisting of united cadres, ideologically prepared and capable of action. Consequently, the elections represent a responsible task. It is necessary to make major and wide-ranging cadre changes and launch a vigorous and well-planned action. We must embark on these preparations immediately. We face the special task of struggling consistently and in a responsible manner for the application of the established cadre policy principles and criteria both in the LC and in society. The real aim is to ensure the election of the ablest and most active cadres. Gacic pointed out that the Central Committee and its organs and working bodies and all its bodies, down to the municipal committees, must assume during these elections full responsibility for the realization of the attitude on the need for the greater participation of workers both in the LC as a whole and in all of its leaderships. In this connection, he particularly stressed the need to rejuvenate cadres.

Unity and confidence are created through work and for this reason, as Karolj Erdelji, the first participant in the discussion, said, it would be good when the need arises -- and it always in fact exists -- for the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium to initiate the harmonizing and coordination of ideopolitical action with the presidiums of the provincial committees. In our conversation on cooperation and development of mutual trust, our attention must be devoted to the Yugoslav territory in general, so that we all do more to strengthen LCY unity and effectively realize our common interests in the federation.

Bogoljub Djordjevic took issue with the "insubstantial part" of the report which deals with the all-people's defense.

This is particularly true of the republican law on people's defense, which was not mentioned at all, even though it was adopted a year ago and has been implemented in the patient coordination of and joint work on this law's adoption by the republican and provincial organs. This experience should also be used in the preparation of other laws relating to togetherness in the Serbian SR.

This method of work is still alien to the press, which has concerned itself more with differences, merely dealing with the adoption of the law en passant, so to speak. In this respect, the provincial information media has, in Djordjevic's view, been more constructive.

Daut Jasanica spoke about the year's work by the Pristina party organization and stressed that "tangible results have been achieved in curbing and rooting out the causes and consequences of hostile activity based on Albanian nationalism and irredentism." In the first 4 months alone, more than 100 Serbs and Montenegrins were returned and employed, and by the end of June the same number again will be back. Clear-cut talks on the return of a certain number of electrical power workers have also been held to this end.

Milovan Gavrilovic, speaking about relations in the Serbian SR, put forward the impression that important, contentious issues are being exacerbated rather than surmounted. The disagreements are in the leaderships and this cannot lead to any good. It is the statutory right of an LC member to vote for or against, but it is also his obligation to act to implement the decisions of the majority. We are not all doing this in every case, and this is particularly true of the implementation of the 18th Serbian LC Central Committee session conclusions; suitable measures to overcome this state of affairs are not being taken.

At the end of the discussion, in which Slododan Radoman, Ljubica Miletic, and Vladimir Paunovic also took part, a report was adopted on the year's work by the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium. A document on the election tasks (with a suggestion by Mirko Popovic) was also endorsed.

At today's session, the Central Committee elected Ivan Stambolic president of the Serbian LC Central Committee for a 1-year period, and Djordje Stojsic, Kolj Siroka, and Aleksandar Mitrovic were elected new members of the presidium.

The rapporteur of the Electoral Commission, Krcun Dragovic, reported in this connection that all 140 present members of the Central Committee voted and that there were no irregularities. Ivan Stambolic received 137 votes, Djordje Stojsic 133, Kolj Siroka 133, and Aleksandar Mitrovic 134. The results of the secret voting were greeted by the Central Committee members with spontaneous applause.

With this, today's session of the Serbian LC Central Committee ended.

KOSOVO SUBNOR ELECTS HODZA NEW PRESIDENT

LD302303 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1750 GMT 30 May 85

[Excerpt] Pristina, 30 May (TANJUG) -- At its meeting today the provincial board of the Kosovo Federation of the Associations of National Liberation War Veterans (SUBNOR) elected Tafilj Hodza as president of the SUBNOR of this province for the coming 1-year period.